The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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At $10, $12, $14, $16.

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In endless variety for all ages, from $2 upwards.

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To A. M. GILBERT & CO., Chicago, Western Managers Howe's Scales: The Maryland Institute for Promotion of Mechanical Arts, at Baltimore, award HOWE'S SCALES the GOLD MEDAL.
(Signed) PRIEST, PAGE & CO., Eastern Managers.

AT PARIS, 1878.

The Improved Howe Scales

Were awarded the Highest Honors, receiving

Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

The Official Records show this fact, and, therefore, any conflicting statements or claims made by competitors must be erroneous or untrue.

THE

HOWESCALE

IS ALWAYS VICTORIOUS!

It has repeatedly challenged all others, and when any have had the temerity to meet it, the result is as shown below.

CERTIFICATE

At the St. Louis Fair, Oct. 7, 1878.

We, the undersigned, were a committee for the examination and comparison of Farm implements, and we examined the Howe's Improved Scales and the Fairbank's Scales, and found, in our opinion, the Howe Scales to be the best scales, containing valuable improvements which add greatly to their durability, besides their being very simple, accurate, and economical. We therefore awarded the First Premium to the Howe Scales.

J. L. FERGUSON,
FREDERICK H. TWELLMAN, } Judges.
ROBT M. JENNINGS.

If you want old-fashioned, SECOND premium Scales, DON'T BUY THE HOWE.

But if you want the BEST, the Scale that always takes the FIRST premium, the ONLY Scale with PROTECTED BEARINGS, and other modern improvements, it is the IMPROVED HOWE SCALE.

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Bankrupt Stock OF Books and Stationery.

CLOSING-OUT SALE of the stock of the late firm of W. B. Keen & Co., 38 & 40 Madison-st. A fine lot of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Albums, Juvenile and Miscellaneous Books, suitable for Christmas Presents. AT RETAIL, LESS THAN COST.

J. R. WALSH, Assignee.

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"MORE LIGHT."

MAYO'S

"SALAMANDER"

Lamp Tip, Wick, and Burner.

The most important improvement since the introduction of Kerosene. The Tip is made of prepared Felt Paper charged with Mineral Salts, so that it burns for months without cleaning or renewing. The wick itself is permanent.

The light produced is marvelous in its softness and brilliancy. No smoke, soiling of hands or dresses. The Tip is easily attached to the wick.

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From Edwin Lee Brown, Brown Bros., Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago: "Am using them in my house at Evanston and find them better than represented. Have burned one Tip 233 evenings (39 weeks) on an average of three hours per evening, and others from one to three months."

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A Burner, Wick, and one dozen Tips will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of 75 cts. Agents wanted. Apply to

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N.B.—Do not confound this with the "Asbestos" Tip.

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Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

Correspondence solicited.

WE DEAL IN ALL ISSUES OF

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Including Called Bonds. The 4 per cents on hand for immediate delivery at or below Government subscription prices.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,
100 Washington-st.

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Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

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Bids will be received until Nov. 30 by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, Cook County, Ill., for $10,000 of Town Bonds running 20 years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New York. For further information address J. J. McCARTHY, Treas., 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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Importers and Manufacturers of Furs,

WABASH-AV.,

BETWEEN

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Call attention to their large and attractive stock of

FUR GOODS!

Consisting of Seal, Otter, Mink, Silver Coon, Russia and American Sable, Silver, Black and Gray Fox, &c., &c., in

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The finest selection of Shetland, South Sea, Alaska Seal, and Mink

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Ever shown in the West. Paris Novelties in Sacques and Mantles! Fur Trimming of every description.

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In Beaver, Otter, Coon, Badger, Black, Grizzly, and Cinnamon Bear, Red and Arctic Fox, Chinies, Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolf, Buffalo, lined and unlined.

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Seal and Mink Sacques made to order on short notice in latest shapes. Sacques lengthened and renewed, appearing, when finished, equal to a new garment; also lengthened and trimmed in Seal, Natural Beaver, Silver Tipped Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Sea Otter, White Coat and Silver Fox.

Fur repairing of all kinds done artistically and on prompt time. Our workmen are first-class, and every garment made to order is guaranteed.

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BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE

BRAND ON CORK.

THE LEADING "DRY WINE" IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all principal Wine Merchants and Grocers in the United States and Canada.

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HAS BEEN

Entirely Refurnished and Refitted.

PRICES REDUCED.

Full board and large, well-furnished single rooms at

$3.00 PER DAY.

J. W. ALMY, Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

We have disposed of all but two of our hand-feeding folders. They are in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

CLOTHING.

OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO., corner Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st., are working over 300 hands making clothing daily. If you want Clothes for yourself or boys, go to their Factory and Salesrooms and buy them 25 per cent cheaper than houses who only buy and sell their goods. Overcoats from $2.00 up to $35.00.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Alliance.

THE ALLIANCE is too well known in the West to need any introduction to the readers of The Tribune. A Family Literary Journal, popularly called "Professor Swing's Paper," it has in time become known as the defender of Liberal Evangelicism, as the exponent of that tendency in the churches to cease quarreling about creeds and to unite upon a common basis of Christian Thought and Endeavor.

As such it has attracted to its columns a corps of writers such as no other journal of its character in the country can command, consisting, among others, of

Prof. DAVID SWING,	Rev. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.,
Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D.,	Rev. W. W. EVERTS, D. D.,
Rev. GEO. H. PEEKE,	Rev. A. OWEN, D. D.,
Rev. C. PERRIN, B. D.,	Rev. L. B. WOLFOLK, D. D.,
Colonel FAIRMAN,	Rev. W. F. CRAFTS,
Rev. W. W. EVERTS, Jr.,	Rev. M. M. PARKHURST,
MAGGIE B. PEEKE,	Rev. H. A. SHOREY,
WM. M. F. ROUND,	Rev. E. B. HULBERT,
Prof. JOHN C. GRANT,	Rev. E. F. WILLIAMS.

Every week adds to the corps of contributors, and the opinion of its subscribers is well voiced in the following unsolicited letter from the poet Whittier:

Oak Knoll
Danvers
10mo 3 1878

Rt. Rev. Alliance
I must not lose
your paper. It is a
most welcome visitor,
& I all my friends do
not take it it is not
for lack of my recommendation.
I receive the sheets
duly
Very truly
John G. Whittier

And in the following letter from Rev. Washington Gladden:

Editor of "Sunday Afternoon":

I like THE ALLIANCE. It is lively and entertaining. Its temper is good. I do not think it means to tell lies about the people with whom it disagrees. It is neatly printed, and very cheap. May it live long and prosper.

Springfield, Nov. 6, 1878. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

ITS AIMS.

The conductors of THE ALLIANCE aim to supply their readers with a live journal of the day, evangelical but undenominational, independent in politics, outspoken on all subjects, avoiding both

RUTS AND RATIONALISM.

While we shall for a very low price publish a religious journal that will supply the place of the more expensive religious weeklies, we shall make more than a religious journal—a journal for the congregation as well as the church—a journal full of news, good literature, of OPINIONS on all subjects that rightly claim the attention of the religious thinker, and of ENTERPRISE, such as is only displayed by the first-class dailies.

In short, THE ALLIANCE will be pre-eminently a readable newspaper, and it will be the aim of its conductors to fill it not by the aid of the scissors but by the pen. It will be filled wholly with

ORIGINAL MATTER.

Every family should have a religious newspaper, if for no other reason because of its silent, elevating moral influence. In these stringent times in choosing among equally good papers the question of price demands consideration. In this respect THE ALLIANCE is without a rival. Exclusive of postage it costs but two cents a week, provided the subscription be sent at once.

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Any person sending us an order for books (regular, i. e., not medical, technical, etc.) to the amount of four dollars at the retail price, accompanied by the cash, will receive the books, postage or carriage free, and a copy of THE ALLIANCE one year, postpaid.

FREE!

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This is not an offer to send a premium of a particular book selected by us, but opportunity is given all to select the books they want, pay for them the same price they would pay at the bookstore, and receive THE ALLIANCE, postpaid, one year free.

Purchase your books for Christmas Presents and make yourself a present of THE ALLIANCE.

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A year and twenty cents postage, but Jan. 1 the price will be restored to two dollars a year, postpaid. But a short time remains, and those desiring to take advantage of the low price should send in their subscriptions without delay.

The business motto of THE ALLIANCE is

VALUE RECEIVED

For both subscribers and advertisers. A weekly family religious newspaper, in its neat, attractive typographical appearance comparing favorably with the magazines, in its array of special contributors rivaling the oldest and most expensive religious papers and maintaining a high standard of literary excellence furnished for ONE DOLLAR a year, is certainly a generous equivalent for the money. The liberal advertising patronage THE ALLIANCE receives from the leading houses in every department of business is continued because IT PAYS. Its extensive city circulation, and above all the character of that circulation—among the BUYING CLASS,—insures the advertiser in THE ALLIANCE a handsome return for his expenditure.

"Give everybody the worth of their money and by advertising let everybody know it."

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Now, we appeal to the public to give THE ALLIANCE a trial. We do not ask your subscriptions for the cause of Religion or the Church, but for your own sake.

REMEMBER PROF. SWING writes for it and for no other paper. His sermons appear as delivered.

REMEMBER DR. THOMAS, the hero of the Rock River Conference, writes for it and for no other paper.

REMEMBER Dr. Lorimer, some time editor of the "Watchman," and pastor of the largest Baptist Church in the United States, is its Eastern Correspondent and Special Contributor.

REMEMBER that Dr. Everts, Rev. Mr Peeke, Rev. Mr. Shorey, formerly of the "Golden Rule," and a large army of ready writers, are among its correspondents.

REMEMBER that the ALLIANCE is a Literary Journal.

REMEMBER that it will have a serial story of very peculiar power.

REMEMBER that it is evangelical but undenominational in religion—conduct, not creed, its watchword—independent in politics, entertaining and elevating in its literary columns, and readable every line.

REMEMBER it is the only religious paper that makes a specialty of ENTERPRISE like that displayed by it in the count of the churches.

REMEMBER that it contains the news, that its Educational Department is edited by Prof. John C. Grant, and that it contains an Insurance Department.

REMEMBER that its editorials are able and lively, and consider whether it be not worth $1.00 a year to you.

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157 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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GAGE BROTHERS & CO.

Will offer for sale during the next 30 days 250 PIECES of

Black Dress Silk

To close a foreign account, at a very great reduction from former prices. MERCHANTS will FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO BEAR THIS IN MIND.

ALSO, SEVERAL CASES

Black Silk Velvets,

Superior goods, at low prices.

WABASH-AV., CORNER MADISON-ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS.

Delightful in tone.
Exquisite in touch.
Choice of the Musical Profession.
KELLOGG: "Finer I have never heard."
EMIL LIEBLING: "Unequaled by any other."
ROBERT GOLDBECK: "Truly beautiful and magnificent."
BONAWITZ: "Unsurpassed by any other."
RIVE-KING: "I prefer them to all others."
O. B. BOISE: "Cannot be surpassed."
S. B. MILLS: "Tone pure, rich, brilliant."

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General Western Managers for ESTEY ORGANS, and DECKER BROS.' MATHUSHEK and PEASE PIANOS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST. (opposite Palmer House), Chicago.
913 and 914 OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF MATHUSHEK PIANOS

Having given up the agency of the Mathushek Pianos, and having about 135 of these Pianos still on hand, we have decided to offer them for the next ninety days at great bargains, in order to close them out, as we have an immense stock of Pianos coming in from the leading Eastern Manufacturers. About fifty of these Mathusheks are in the hands of agents in the principal cities of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Indiana, and parties residing in these States, who desire to purchase, can correspond direct with us, and we will inform them where the Pianos can be seen possibly in their own immediate vicinity or town. Special inducements will be made to dealers buying in lots of five or ten Pianos. It is to the interest of any person wishing to purchase a Piano to write us for full particulars.

PELTON & POMEROY,

150-152 State-st., Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Reduction!

Rasmussen Bros.

114 Dearborn-st.,

Announce to their patrons and the public the following reduced prices:

Tongue Boots	reduced from	$17 to $14
Buttoned Gaiters	"	$13 to $11
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Reduction on all other styles in the same proportion.

No change in the quality of our work.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS

FOR $2.50.

A Dark Blue Felt, extra heavy. A great bargain.

FOR $3.50.

An Excellent Dark Blue Kersey, very cheap. Gives universal satisfaction.

The above are special bargains. If you want one call immediately, as they are in demand.

CLEMENT & SAYER,

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,
416, 418, 420, 422, and 424 Milwaukee-av.

The result of a trip to Factory and Salesrooms of OGDEN, ABLEWHITE & CO., corner Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st., would be that you'd buy one of our handsome $9.00 Chinchilla Overcoats, or a better one. A thousand handsome styles to select from. Buy your goods of manufacturers and save middle men's profits.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

75 & 77 RANDOLPH-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Substance of the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

His Department Much Cramped and Hampered by Deficient Appropriations.

He Has Not Sufficient Funds to Pay for the Existing Mail Service.

Consequently Much-Needed New Routes Will Have to Be Abandoned.

The Franking Privilege Characterized as a Very Expensive Nuisance.

Baumer's Case as Presented by the German Minister of the Interior.

Edison Predicts Wonders from His Experiments with the Electric Light.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

MR. KEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Key is made public to-day. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the present and prospective deficiencies in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries, he says the deficiencies or prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the Department. If the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law, there

MUST BE A DEFICIENCY.

After describing the rates of compensation prescribed by law for railway mail service, the Postmaster-General says the appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for the existing service on railroads, and, should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty under the law so to curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby. He is satisfied it would lead justly to much complaint. The mails would be detained at offices of separation hardly ever less than twelve hours, and generally twenty-four hours. Books, papers, and packages passing over great distances or circuitous routes would be detained at more than one such office in very many cases, and there would be delay in an immense number of transactions which are initiated, conducted, and completed by communications through the mails. In his opinion, it would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. The railway companies which have been at the expense of furnishing postal-cars might be slow to furnish us such conveniences a second time, and there is no law to compel them to do so.

In relation to

THE REVENUES OF THE SERVICE,

the report says: "Time and again it has been shown that matter of the second and third class does not pay its way through the mails, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates of postage thereon. The question has been considered time and again by appropriate Committees, and discussed by both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected that the Department should be self-sustaining, but that the deficiencies in its revenues should be met by appropriations from the General Treasury. The amount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditure, and giving us no revenue.

The franking privilege has been restored to members and the chief officers of Congress, so as to allow them to send free almost everything which they were ever allowed to transmit through the mails free except letters.

TONS UPON TONS

of books, documents, seeds, shrubs, and the like are placed in our mails free of charge on this score. Now, I most respectfully but earnestly suggest that it would be the better policy to reduce the deficiencies of the revenues of the Department by curtailing or abolishing the list of free matter, and by increasing the rates of postage on merchandise, than by appropriating sums inadequate to an efficient, prompt, and fast transmission of the mails.

The Postmaster-General recommends that suitable provision be made by law for delivery to addressees in this country free of customs duty of all newspapers and other articles and printed matter received in the mails from foreign countries when dispatched in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the International Postal Union.

The following reference is made to the free delivery system: There is an urgent need of greater frequency in deliveries and collections in several of the larger cities, and in view of the large excess of postage on local matter over the cost of the service due mainly to carriers' delivery, a wise policy would seem to justify more liberal appropriations for the purpose suggested above, and also for the extension of the service to other cities having a population of 30,000, entitling them to it under the law.

In regard to

THE PAY OF CARRIERS,

the Postmaster-General, without repeating argument, renews his recommendation of last year for a material increase in their compensation.

He again invites attention to the subject of the service rendered by the railroad companies in carrying the mails between stations and Post-Offices, and says it should either be made an element of the basis of compensation to be paid for, according to the work done on each route, or the railroad companies should be relieved from this duty.

Attention is again called to the insufficiency of compensation allowed under the law for service on many short routes. During the last session of Congress bills were presented to amend the law regulating the compensation to railway companies for carrying the mails, so as to base the rates of pay upon the items of "space, speed, and frequency." It is suggested that the space to be paid for on each route should be limited to a specified amount or certain weight of the mails, otherwise the compensation of all the railroads and consequently the expenditure of more than nine millions of dollars annually would be left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and he thinks it is clear

THIS SHOULD NOT BE DONE.

The other recommendations of general interest made are in brief that Congress should authorize temporary contracts for "star" mail service to be made for one year in case of need, without advertisement, instead of the six-months' period to which by the amended law the department is limited, and that he be authorized to prescribe a uniform to be worn by all employes of the postal service, with a view to preventing their personation by unauthorized individuals.

He also recommends the erection of a new Post-Office building for San Francisco, and urges that accommodations be provided for the Washington City Post-Office outside of the department building, where all space is greatly needed for general purposes, including the storage of valuable records, which are now exposed to danger from fire.

THE TERRITORIES.

UTAH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Gov. Emery, of Utah, in his annual report recommends, first, that provision be made for the selection of

jurors in that Territory precisely in the same manner as in the States of the Union. As matters now stand, he says, the peculiar legislation by Congress is so hampered by Territorial legislation as to render a conviction in certain causes almost impossible. In the next place, he recommends that woman suffrage in the Territory should be abolished, and polygamy in the Territories should be made by act of Congress, the continuing of the offense being based on cohabitation rather than the marriage ceremony, as now provided by United States law.

MONTANA.

The Governor of Montana submits the question whether the United States will permit the British Government to afford an asylum for our hostile Indians, and furnish them a safe place where they may recruit and replenish their supply of ammunition, and again raid upon peaceable citizens. If the British Government persists in doing so, he recommends that for the safety of the people of the Territory the Indians be removed from the border several hundred miles into the interior. He recommends also, in view of the surrounding dangers, that the military districts of the Yellowstone and Montana be constituted a department, and placed under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, to the support of whom thousands of settlers would rally.

BAUMER.

CASE OF THE CITIZEN OF CHICAGO WHO WAS COMPELLED TO LEAVE GERMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The State Department has made public a letter of considerable interest to all German citizens. It is a dispatch from the Foreign Office of the German Imperial Government in regard to the case of Julius Baumer, a naturalized citizen, of Chicago, who upon revisiting Germany last year was notified by the authorities of Muenster, Westphalia, to leave in eight days, or in case he remained he must perform military duty. The case has excited much attention among Germans in this country, but the facts seem not to have been known that the order of expulsion was founded on the supposition that Baumer had returned to Germany for permanent residence, and that upon his notifying the Imperial authorities that he expected to return to America

THE ORDER WAS REVOKED,

and he was notified that he was at liberty to remain until the middle of last February, he having indicated the 1st of February as the time he intended to start for America. Baumer, who left soon after for home, did not make formal complaints to the German authorities. The question, however, is whether Germany can, under the existing treaty, limit the stay of American citizens who were formerly subjects of the German Government, and who desire to visit their birth-place. This right seems to be claimed in spite of our treaty. Upon this point the German Foreign Office, premising that the Royal Government at Muenster, acting on the presumption that it was not Baumer's intention to return to North America, but simply to evade the performance of German military duty, caused him to be notified that he must either leave the territory of the German Empire within eight days, or, in case he should remain in Germany, perform his military duty.

STATEMENT OF THE GERMAN MINISTER.

Writing to Minister Bayard Taylor, the German Minister of the Interior says:

"It results the admissibility of this measure of expulsion itself, the Royal Government at Muenster adopted it in the exercise of its constitutional competence. Every sovereign State is entitled under international law principally, from actuating motives of internal state policy, to refuse to foreigners the privilege of sojourn. A renunciation of this right is a renunciation, as has been pointed out by this Government on former occasions, nowhere contained in the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868. This right may therefore be exercised without detriment to that treaty as well by North America against every German, and by this Government against every North American citizen, in the same manner as against persons of an other foreign nationalities, in case there exists for its exercise the particular motives of the case cited above to indicate. To judge of the sufficiency of these motives in a concrete case appertains to the constitutionally appointed organs for such purpose of the particular State engaged in the exercise of this its sovereign State right. This State organ is, in Prussia, in the first instance, the particular Royal Government, or, it may be, the landcrastor, and was, therefore, in the present case, the Royal Government at Muenster. The decision of this latter tribunal was especially influenced by the circumstance that in the city of Muenster particularly, for some years past, a not inconsiderable number of persons liable to military duty who had been discharged from Germany and had acquired foreign, and particularly North American nationality, had returned to reside permanently. In view of the fact that this false state of things had become a general annoyance and a danger to public order, required there a more severe application of the right of expulsion, said Government saw particular reasons for a non-tolerance course towards Baumer also, and, consequently decreed his expulsion. It is to be remembered that Baumer did not complain of this expulsion, either to the appropriate inferior authorities or to the Imperial Government through the mediation of the luivoy of the United States. The undersigned does not hesitate to declare that on the basis of such a complaint the decree in question of the Royal Government at Muenster, although its legality is beyond question, would have been canceled in view of the circumstances that, in the decision of the case by the higher authorities, existing considerations of a local nature would have been subordinated to the general points of view involved. In view of this circumstance the Royal Minister of the Interior gladly holds himself in readiness to direct that Baumer should be return to Prussia, be permitted to sojourn there for a term of two years on Prussian territory, in so far as other and different valid reasons for the prohibition of such sojourn than those indicated by the Royal Government at Muenster are not made to appear. Moreover, the undersigned will take care that in the future in the treatment of similar cases the general points of view established by the Imperial Government shall so receive full consideration at the hands of the Government authorities.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Inquiry at the Patent Office to-day shows that Edison has not yet received the American patent for his new electric light. The application is still pending. Information from private sources is to the effect that Edison has recovered from his recent illness, and is now being unusually successful in his electrical experiments. The first patents, which will doubtless soon be issued, will imperfectly show the novel discoveries and devices which he has made since his application for the patent. Indeed, Edison thinks he is now upon the threshold of new developments in electrical science. The buildings which have been in preparation to test the success of the new light on a large scale will soon be completed, and Menlo Square Park will be illuminated in about two weeks.

WILL BE QUESTIONED.

Secretary Schurz will probably call upon Gen. Sheridan through the Secretary of War for an explanation of the severe strrges made against the management of the Indian Bureau. Gen. Sheridan seems in fact to have made a slip in his report relative to the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands from the Missouri River. This Gen. Sheridan severely condemns as in the interest of traders and speculators. It happens that the removal of these Indians was made against the wish and protest of the Interior Department by direct order of the President, at the request of the Indians themselves, who threatened hostilities unless permitted to remove to a reservation of their own selection. The removal was made upon the recommendation and under the direction of Gen. Crook, one of the army officers who has been most successful in his conduct of Indian affairs. Secretary Schurz, in his forthcoming report, will have a special paperon the Cheyenne outbreak, in which it will be maintained that the Indians were not only well fed in the Agency, but left it well supplied with subsistence.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Very few notices of contest of seats in the Forty-sixth Congress have yet been received. It is expected, however, that there will be a very considerable number from the South, and that many Republicans who have been deprived of their rights will insist upon presenting their case in Congress. The Democrats who give notice of contest are Boynton, Greenbacker, who was defeated by Dr. Lord in Massachusetts, and Eckoff, from one of the New York City districts.

THE SILK CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The two cases of the United States against H. B. Claflin & Co. for the alleged recention, purchase and, concealment of large amounts of fraudulently-imported silk came up in the Supreme Court to-day. The question involved is the liability of Claflin & Co. in the civil action brought to recover the fines imposed by the acts of 1833 and 1866. If the demurrers are sustained it will be decisive of a class of more or less similar cases. If not, the cause will go back to the lower courts to be tried on its merits.

DISCHARGED.

Sixty-six clerks on the contingent rolls of the Patent Office were discharged to-day for lack of funds. One-half of them are women.

DISTILLERS INDICTED.

Commissioner Raum has received a telegram from Charlestown, W. Va., stating that 900 indictments have been found against illicit distillers and other violators of the Revenue laws.

THE CABINET SESSION

to-day was of brief duration, and devoted almost entirely to the consideration of subjects that will form part of the President's message.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL.

The Receiver of the German National Bank states the liabilities to be $283,684; assets, $204,350. In addition there are personal liabilities of the stockholders estimated at $100,000.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to-day to the 4 per cent loan, $557,950.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—No crop-report will be issued this month, but a report covering the yield and acreage will be made in December.

CRIME.

CONEY-FACTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 15.—Deputy United States Marshal Root made further important disclosures to-day in the case against John Taney and Philip Reiter, arrested, yesterday for shoving bogus silver coin. Upon examination of the premises occupied by them he found counterfeit trade-dollars, halves, and quarters to the amount of $138, dies, crucibles and metals secreted in various places. The haul includes the complete kit of the gang, except the galvanic battery. The wife of Taney was also taken into custody, and information obtained which led to the arrest of the wife of Reiter at Ottumwa. An officer left that city with her this evening, and will arrive here in the morning. The business has been carried on very extensively, and from letters received from different places to-day it is thought that this entire section has been flooded. The gang have been manufacturing the stuff here and sending into the country to be shoved. A considerable amount has also been worked off here in town. The arrest and breaking up of the gang is looked upon as a very important achievement. Reiter is believed to be none other than Riggs, who operated extensively with the notorious counterfeiter Dr. Parker, of Nauvoo, Ill., some time ago. Parker was lodged in Indiana, and served a term in the Penitentiary, but the authorities have never been able to get their clutches on Riggs until now. The counterfeits which have been produced here are well executed, and have passed readily among business-men.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 15.—Charles H. Gould, Esq., President of the Grundy County National Bank, returned home from Chicago on the evening train, and in the night was aroused by a sound in his room. The gas was burning low, and he noticed a burglar with his clothing. He sprang up and got his revolver. The burglar darted out of the door. Mr. Gould fired at him, but presumes he did not hit him. Mr. Gould discovered that his pants were gone, in which was a pocketbook with a number of notes and some money; also that a very valuable diamond pin, being a cluster of six diamonds, had been taken from his necktie. The pants were found this morning in a neighboring yard, but there is no clew to the burglars. They got in at the same door at which Mr. Gould entered on his return from the train either by turning the key, or Mr. Gould had forgotten to lock it behind him. The supposition is that some one in Chicago yesterday was attracted by the valuable pin, followed him down on the train, saw through what door he entered the house, and committed the burglary.

DAMON SICK OF PRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.—The Governor granted a pardon to-day to Herbert C. Damon, who was convicted before the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, May 30, 1877, for forgery, and sentenced to State's Prison for two years and eight months. The pardon was granted because of the prisoner's ill-health. The Prison Physician reported that the further confinement of Damon in his present physical condition would prove fatal, and it would be an act of humanity to release him. All of the persons who had sustained damage through Damon's acts, except one, united in asking for his release on this ground.

VRELAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It is confidently believed the police have dispelled the mystery enshrouding the Manhattan Savings-Bank robbery. It is stated that one of the chief operators is in custody, and that further arrests will be made to-day. Early this morning, a man whose name appears on the police returns as Henry Vreland, was arrested and arraigned in the Police Court, when he was remanded to prison until further evidence could be obtained. The police and Judge are reticent. The prisoner is described as 25 years of age, a native of the United States, and a resident of Chauncey street, Brooklyn. Vreland is said to be a fictitious name.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—M. Frank Paige, the commission dealer in boots and shoes on Summer street, whose recent strange and peculiar failure excited some considerable comment among business men, has been held for examination on the 20th, on a charge of conspiring to cheat his creditors. Bail was fixed at $75,000. It is said that Paige has sold $150,000 worth of goods in this city within the past sixty days, and that he owes four creditors alone the sum of $50,000. He has squandered $40,000 received from his wife, her private fortune, besides $50,000 belonging to the widow of the late Senator John D. Whicher, Paige's former partner. This condition of affairs causes a great sensation in the boot and shoe trade.

A DESIRABLE SON-IN-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Nov. 15.—One Ben Wells, who has for years been the terror of the peaceable citizens of this city, attempted to kill his father-in-law (a gentleman by the name of Lord) with a knife. Marshal Lake succeeded in arresting him at the muzzle of a seven-shooter. Wells was tried and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He had succeeded in demolishing stove, furniture, and windows before the arrest. He was at one time convicted, and served a term in the Arkansas Penitentiary for stabbing and killing his wife. He was supposed to have burned one wife in Chicago by throwing kerosene oil on her and setting it on fire.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted John Daily and Nancy Daily for the murder of Mary Daily, a dwarf girl, last Thursday. Six persons arrested for complicity were ordered discharged.

To-night Dr. W. H. Myers and his son, Herschel Myers, were arrested and taken to Huntington on a charge of complicity in robbing graves at Roanoke Cemetery. Dr. Myers is a leading surgeon and Professor in our Medical College. Dr. Read, who was arrested some days ago on the same charge, waived an examination, and was remanded to jail to await trial.

SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 15.—In the Circuit Court this morning Charles Hackett was sentenced to a term of five years in the Penitentiary on the charge of horse-stealing. The offense was committed in August last, the property being taken from a farmer named Donohough, residing in Brookfield Township, south of Seneca.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Joseph Levy, Isaac Periotein, Abraham D. Freeman, and Charles Bernstein have been arrested here by the Fire Marshal on the charge of causing a number of fires on the east side of the city in the hope of securing the excessive insurance.

TO BE HANGED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 15.—E. C. Hayden was sentenced to-day to be hanged on the first Friday after the 1st of January, 1880. The Supreme Court refused a new trial in his case.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Lawrence Reilly, aged 60, knocked his wife, aged 45, insensible to-day, and, thinking he had killed her, cut his own throat. The wife may recover.

PEDESTRIANISM.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—At noon to-day Napoleon Campon had scored 440 miles in his effort to beat O'Leary's record. Thirty-six hours remain.

FOREIGN.

The Afghans Massing to Oppose the English Invasion.

How the British Government Will Rectify the Indian Frontier.

They Will Seize Certain Important Points Not Now Owned by Them.

And Force the Ameer to Receive Their Diplomatic Representatives.

Announcement of Several New and Important Failures in England.

Five Brokers in Default on the London Stock Exchange.

Increased Demand for United-States Bonds Since the Recent Fiat Collapse.

AFGHANISTAN.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Indian newspapers state that all the camels arriving at Quettah are detained to be used in the advance if necessary. All officers on leave have been finally recalled. The Commander-in-Chief, who is at Rawl Pindes, appears to be certain that hostilities will commence on the 20th inst.

THE AMEER

has withdrawn two regiments from Candahar, and ordered the Governor of Phiheen Valley, near Quettah, not to resist the English advance.

RECTIFICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 16—5 a. m.—The *Post* predicts that the rectification of the northwestern frontier of India desired by the Government will be found to consist in the permanent occupation of Quettah and Jellalabad, with the establishment of British residents in Cabul, Candahar, and Herat.

THE AFGHANS ARMING.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Huff states that the Afghans are rapidly massing on the hills commanding the Ghuzdee and Caoul roads.

THE EAST.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The British gunboat Condor recently went to Bourgas to investigate the alleged outrage on the British Vice Consul. The St. Petersburg *Golos* has a strongly-worded article on this event, "which," it says, "constitutes a clear violation of the neutrality of the Black Sea. The English may cut our sea communications at any moment. Does England wish to measure Russia's forbearance? Who is now seeking for war?"

CHANGE OF POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Pesth says Count Schouvaloff's mission marks a change in the policy of Russia, who was previously disposed to strain her rights under the Treaty of Berlin. The change is due either to the general alarm of Europe, hints received from Berlin, or domestic affairs. It is noticeable that when Prince Gortschakoff recently offered to go to Lavidia he was informed that it was unnecessary.

WILL INCREASE HER ARMY.

A Berlin dispatch reports that measures have been taken to increase the Russian army in time of war to 632 battalions.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARY POLICY.

PESTH, Nov. 15.—Premier Tisza, speaking in the Diet to-day, declared that the policy of Austro-Hungary was to prevent Turkey from becoming a prey to Russia. He expressed a firm hope that the Berlin Treaty would be punctually observed. If, however, any Power should resist the execution of the treaty, Austria, who had been able to harmonize her interests with those of Europe, would not stand alone in the fight that might ensue.

SCHOUVALOFF.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A Berlin dispatch states that Count Schouvaloff will go to Baden-Baden on his way to Lodon to deliver to the Prince Gortschakoff an autograph letter from the Czar.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Committee of which Lord Lawrence is Chairman, and which was formed to seek an expression of public opinion about the early summoning of Parliament, have asked Lord Beaconsfield to grant the interview Nov. 20, the day on which the time given the Ameer of Afghanistan to reply to the ultimatum expires.

PRESS ESPIONAGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the *Times of India* from Kohat says the Government at Simla has issued stringent orders to military commanders to supervise all press telegrams.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The result of the Maine election created great distrust among English capitalists, whose fears of Yankee repudiation of national obligations was greatly enhanced by the boastful anticipations of Butler's election in Massachusetts, but the November elections have reassured them, and already considerable orders for United states 4 per cents are going forward by cable.

FURS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—At a sale of seal-skins today an advance of 60 per cent on the sales of last March was obtained. An active demand exists.

MORE FAILURES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—John Lomas & Co., chemical manufacturers, Jarrow-on-Tyne, with a paid-up capital of $300,000, have failed. The assets will probably realize 25 per cent.

Young, Liston & Co., ship owners, insurance brokers, and sail makers, have failed. Liabilities, $500,000.

Wilhelm, Preston & Co., of Hamburg, one of the largest houses in the China trade, have failed. Donner & Co., London merchants, who suspended Wednesday last, were their agents here.

THE HOP TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The hop-growers and others interested in the hop trade will meet at Maidstone on the 28th to consider whether the depressed state of the hop and other trades is not the result of the free-trade system.

WITHOUT BAIL.

EDINBURG, Nov. 15.—The High Court of Judiciary has definitely refused to admit to bail any more of the Glasgow Bank Directors.

BURNED AT SEA.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15.—The cargo of cotton on board the steamship Wyoming, just arrived from New York, is reported to have burned four days, and when the ship reached the harbor she had several feet of water in her fore compartment, pumped in to extinguish the flames.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

EDINBURG, Nov. 15.—A man named Johnston, accused of forgery on a bank in Missouri, has been apprehended near Dumfries and sent to London for extradition.

BROKERS IN DEFAULT.

GLASGOW, Nov. 15.—The settlement on the Stock Exchange to-day was marked by the default of five brokers.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Shrewsbury cup today was won by Sunshade.

SPANISH PRESS LAW.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Congress has commenced the discussion of the proposed Press law. Its passage is believed certain.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 a. m.—James Forrest & Co., cotton-spinners of Blackburn, have failed. Liabilities estimated at $150,000.

LOOMS IDLE.

At Preston 350,000 spindles, 1,500 looms, and 1,000 operatives are idle. Many mills are working from two to four days in the week. Much distress exists.

ROME.

UNDER WATER.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The overflow of the Tiber has inundated the Ripetta piazza of the Pantheon, the Via Ferdinona, the Piazza Saint Engelo, the Ghetto, and all the lower streets of the city.

ROME, Nov. 15.—This evening danger of further inundation has almost disappeared.

PAPAL AFFAIRS.

ROME, Nov. 15.—It is stated that Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, will continue the negotiations about sending Nuncios to the South American Republics.

RECEIVED HIS EXEQUATUR.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Patre San Felice, who was appointed Archbishop of Naples, has received the Royal exequatur, and will present homage to the King and Queen on their arrival at Naples on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATIN UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Switzerland did not renounce the Convention of 1865 constituting the Latin Union because of any dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the recent Paris Conference. On the contrary, its propositions were accepted subject to ratification by the Chambers. The Convention of 1865 expires by limitation at the end of 1879, when interest renews itself for fifteen years. The action of Switzerland will oben the way for the negotiation of a new treaty.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Berlin *Post*, in an article relative to the closing of the Paris Exposition, says Germany observes without anxiety the renewed power of France, which would only be dangerous if the nation surrendered its right of judgment to adventurous usurpers. The present moderate and conservative Republic offers a guarantee against all excesses in its foreign policy.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The three Conservative candidates, M. Oscar de Vallee, Count d'Hansonville, and M. Barnchon, were to-day elected to the Senate for life by small majorities.

THE SEINE RISING.

The waters of the Seine have risen fifty centimetres since yesterday, and continue to rise. Inundations are feared.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Berlin states that 102 Socialists, twenty-six newspapers, and eighty-eight books have been prohibited since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

A dispatch from Berlin says negotiations at Rome with the Vatican have been resumed with a fair chance of success.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, Nov. 15.—The cotton-factories here are working only eight hours daily. It is expected that the mills in the Grisons will also adopt short time during the winter.

SILVER IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Times* in its financial article states that the German Government sold £100,000 worth of silver Friday at 50⅝ pence per ounce.

EXPLANATORY.

Reasons Why the Police Ought Not to "Represent" with the Hallowed Ashes of A. T. Stewart, Nor Yet to Quit Giving Out So Much "Paffy."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—While it has been learned where A. T. Stewart's body was taken on the morning of the robbery, there is no information as to where the remains now are. Two men were arrested to-day and kept close by the police, who would not give names or allow the prisoners to be seen. The robbers, it is known, entered the cemetery at a quarter after 3 in the morning, and in an hour had the body outside the fence. One Mahoney, formerly employed at the Weehawken Cemetery, did the principal part of the work. Mahoney fled south the morning after the robbery, becoming frightened, but he is under surveillance, and can be arrested at any moment,—so the police here say. The body was doubled up and placed in a canvas bag, handed over the fence to confederates, who placed it in a wagon and drove directly to a notorious "fence" in Weehawken, kept by a man named Murphy. The remains were concealed some time at this place, and then removed,—the police refuse to say where. The detailed story is also withheld at present for prudential reasons. The only further development proving that the police know the details and the location of the body, which many people question, is that one of the robbers became frightened, and concluded to turn State's evidence. He gave the police full details, stating their sqm discoveries, if it is not likely this action will save him from prosecution. The Judge expresses his determination to send to State's Prison every person connected with the robbery, and says it is to get evidence so complete as to preclude escape that the present delay occurs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The police say there is not a shadow of truth in the reports published this morning that they know where the body of A. T. Stewart is hidden, and that detectives are shadowing the thieves. Judge Hilton was at the police headquarters this morning, but refused to answer any questions. He had the manner of a man who considered himself having been imposed upon. It is reported, however, that the police have strong suspicions of some persons, and are watching them in the hope of discovering the body, and that this is the extent of their hope. Detectives say they would seize the body at once if they knew where it was, without waiting for the return of the thieves to arrest them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Detective Fields, of the District Attorney's office, said to-day that four men had already been arrested on suspicion of stealing Stewart's body. The detective declined to give the names at present, lest the publication might interfere with the full development of the case. The detective, however, asserts that the connection of these men with the outrage is settled almost beyond a dispute.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Up to 1 o'clock this morning there were no new developments in the Stewart robbery case. The police assert in the strongest possible terms that as yet they have obtained no clew looking towards the recovery of the body.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 15.—Capt. L. M. Haverstick, of Rock Island, until recently the editor and proprietor of the *Union*, made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors to-day to Mr. Ross Mill. No schedule of assets or liabilities has yet been made, but the amount realized will not be more than 25 cents on the dollar.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 15.—The Bellew Manufacturing Company suspended to-day. No statement of assets or liabilities is made public, but a member of the corporation states that the Company will probably pay in full.

MALPRACTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 15.—Among the list of indictments found by the Grand Jury of this county, is a true bill against Dr. William Howarth, a leading physician of Elizabeth, for alleged malpractice in causing the death of an infant son of John Brunner. Howarth was released on $2,500 bail. The case has caused considerable excitement among the physicians of this locality.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 15.—George Ostrom, who for fifteen years was hotel clerk in this city, died last night of consumption. He was a Major on Gen. Giles Smith's staff during the Rebellion.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Capt. John Sleeper, formerly editor and part proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, and a popular writer under the nom de plume of "House Marlingale," died last night, aged 64.

The Cost of Entertaining Royalty.

Paris Correspondence Mowry Advertiser.

The breakfast on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to the City of London to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort cost £2,000. The thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, £13,000. That, too, was the amount spent in the reception of the Czar of Russia. The Shah of Persia's reception cost £15,000. The Sultan's cost £30,000. The flowers alone at the reception of the Prince of Wales, on his return from India, cost £2,000. The banquet in honor of the Czar, £2,676. The upholstery bill was nearly £7,000 more. The cost of the menu cards at the dinner was £83; £170 was expended on bands, £25 for wands, £20 for gloves. £280 in gratuities, and £7 upon corkscrews. The flowers at the Shah's reception cost £527, and the gloves at the Czar's £37. There is now a big bill to pay for the installation of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as freemen of the city.

CASUALTIES.

OFF THE TRACK.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 15.—A special from Carleton, N. B., says the New Brunswick Railway cars ran off the track near Florenceville last night. The passenger car containing twenty passengers took fire and was burned, and Mr. Parker, of Fort Fairfield, was killed. A child was burned and fifteen persons injured. Parker is supposed to mean Hacker. Other dispatches state that Nathan Perry, of Fresque Isle, formerly proprietor of the Hatch House in this city, was killed and burned.

A passenger gives the following account: The train was going at a moderate rate of speed when we reached Peel. Suddenly there was a shock. The train had jumped the track, and we found that the passenger car was rolling down one of the worst embankments on the line. The car had almost reached the water's edge when it was discovered that it had caught fire. The flames spread rapidly. Men took off their coats and tried to extinguish the fire, but without avail. The flames had complete possession, and leaped from seat to seat, rendering the passengers almost frantic with fear. The clothing of those aboard soon caught fire, and as the people rushed from one part of the car to another, in their burning garments, the scene was most terrible. The little boy who burned to death had managed to keep clear of the fire long after the clothing of many other passengers had caught, but, in his anxiety for the safety of some of his friends, rushed into the flames and perished.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Nov. 15.—The Portland & Ogdensburg mail train was thrown from the track near Dow's Crossing this forenoon, caused by a broken rail. The passenger and express car were ditched. Samuel Currer, of Walcott, was killed, Mark George Waterman, of Hyde Park, seriously injured, and two others slightly hurt.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—Alexander Hamilton, said to be a traveler for a Cincinnati house, was fatally shot this afternoon during a quarrel over a game of cards with James L. Beach, a laborer from New Jersey. The quarrel occurred in an Eagle street bar-room. The shooting is said to have been accidental. Beach is confirmed by the bystanders in claiming to have drawn the pistol in exhibiting his pockets, to show he had no money, when Hamilton seized the pistol, and, in the struggle for it, the pistol was discharged, the ball entering Hamilton's left groin. Beach was arrested, and, it is said, showed signs of having been roughly handled in the scuffle. Hamilton was taken to the City-Hospital. He died at 8 o'clock this evening. Hamilton's home was in Newport, Ky. The officers sent to take Hamilton's ante-mortem statement arrived too late. Eye-witnesses are, however, positive that the shooting was accidental.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—Herman Loran fell into a "settler" in Delson & Chapin's salt-block, Bay City, to-day, and was scalded to death.

OUTWITTING A CANNIBAL.

An Adventure in New Caledonia.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

One of the wealthiest settlers in New Caledonia is a gentleman from Australia—we will call him Mr. Brown for short—who went there some ten or twelve years ago with but a small capital, and has become enormously rich by raising cattle for the markets of Noumea. Mr. Brown was on his way through the bush from one of his outlying cattle stations to another, when he lost his way entirely; wandered about till near nightfall, and then came upon a large native village. Here he was hospitably entertained, well fed, and most deferentially treated by the great chief whose village it was,—the chief Atai, I think, whom some persons regard as the chief mover and leader of this year's revolt against the French. Atai was all courtesy to his white guest, and when night had fully come conducted him himself in state to the hut set apart for his night's repose.

Fortunately, Mr. Brown was acquainted with the customs of the country, and, among them, knew the common method of putting an end to travelers preparatory to feasting upon them. It is as follows: A couple of logs of wood, well dried, are selected, and so cut that one part of the one will fit into a hollow in the other. The traveler is kindly received; nothing occurs to shake his confidence; he is allotted a cabin by himself to sleep in. The native huts have usually but one opening, which serves as a door and window both. When the traveler is supposed to be well settled in his cabin this one entrance is set on fire. Being composed of dry materials, the mother of lights wood, it burns very readily, and the traveler is cooked as well as killed. Then the feast begins.

Being acquainted with these details of New Caledonian life, Mr. Brown knew the cabin to which the venerable Atai so courteously led him might probably become for him both a tomb and a cooking-stove, unless his wits could save him. He entered the cabin of the chief, meeting courtesy with courtesy, till they were both fairly within. Then Brown, in the prime of life and athletic, Atai, old and infirm, the Englishman knew he was more than a match for the savage. He closed the door within the hut, pushed his table firmly against it, sitting thus with his hand on his revolver and his other weapons ostentatiously displayed, continued his conversation with the chief. The situation remained unchanged throughout the night. A terrible night it was, no doubt, for the Englishman, and almost as bad for the old chief, who again and again requested permission to withdraw. Mr. Brown as frequently declaring he could not part with him,—he should not feel safe except in his company. When daylight was fully come, Mr. Brown felt assured that Atai would not venture to allow his people openly to attack an individual so well known in the settlements as himself, and, both leaving forth together from the hut, he gladly accepted the escort of a native guide and was safely conducted to the French settlements, where his adventure was the theme of considerable interest.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather with frequent rain, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower pressure.

For the Lake Region warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain, southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the west district by rising barometer, and northwest winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley partly cloudy weather rain areas, rising barometer, colder northwest winds, preceded by warm southeast winds, temperature will fall below freezing in the canal regions.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Sec. 5, Erie, and are ordered for Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Sec. 5, Buffalo, Detroit, and Sec. 4.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, rising barometer, colder northwest winds, preceded by warm southeast winds; temperature will fall below freezing in the canal region.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Sec. 5, Erie; and are ordered for Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Sec. 3, Buffalo, Detroit, and Sec. 4.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.290	41	70	S. E....	7	0	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.157	47	62	S. E....	6	0	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.093	47	70	S. E....	9	0	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.093	47	70	S. E....	8	0	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.034	47	77	E....	6	0	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	30.034	47	77	E.	6	.02	Lt. rain.

Maximum, 50; minimum, 41.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.51	28	N. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Bismarck	29.82	36	E., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.06	40	N. E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.88	53	S. W., gentle	.21	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.80	32	S. W., gen.	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.03	39	S. E., light.	.02	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	30.05	57	S., gentle....	.....	Lt. rain.
Des Moines	29.86	43	S. W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	29.87	49	S., light....	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.18	42	E., fresh....	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.02	39	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.04	37	S. W., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.90	67	W., gentle....	.....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30.15	36	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.04	35	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.91	46	S., light....	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.14	33	N., gentle....	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.06	50	S., fresh....	.....	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.07	64	S. E., gentle	.25	Lt. rain.
New Orleans	29.93	69	S. W., gen.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.92	44	S., gentle....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.27	41	S., fresh....	.....	Fair.
Port Huron	30.21	36	S., gentle....	.....	Clear.
Rochester	30.23	31	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	30.18	47	S., fresh....	.....	Threat'g.
San Francisco	30.14	56	W., gentle....	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.00	48	N. E., fresh	.16	Lt. rain.
St. Paul	30.04	42	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.80	65	Calm	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.96	45	S., light....	.....	Clear.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Estimate of the Complexion of the Next House.

Claim of a Plurality of 19, and a Clear Majority of 14.

Woes of a United States Official Who Supervised in South Carolina.

He Attempts to Do His Duty, and Is Set Upon by Red-Shirts.

Who Treat Him to a Broken Head and Incarcerate Him in Jail.

A Further Picture of the Complications Preceding the Louisiana Election.

Notice Sent to New Orleans that the President Has Opened His Eyes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—A Washington dispatch to the *Times* gives a carefal table of the result of the elections for membership in the Forty-sixth

...ning says: "Hayes has gone com-
...over; he being told awful sto-
...bout Louisiana; look out for
... There are already indications
... connection of important
...among Louisiana officials, certain
...t Republicans, probable successors,
...en hastily summoned to Washington
...for the Citizens' Association have filed
...under the Contested-Election law, as
...ertain city officials, with the Sixth Dis-
...rt. Application for an injunction is
...ing.

CONTEST.

To the Western Associated Press.

ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Mandeville Ma-
...ididate for Criminal Sheriff, has
...Fitzpatrick, Democrat, elect, that he
...orrow enter a suit for contest. J. R.
...hreaux, Democrat, Civil Sheriff-elect,
...been notified to a similar effect by
... Three of the Citizens' candidates
...administrators have filed suits of con-
...h petition is signed by names of
...ading citizens.

...LICAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE MOBBED.
...or "WE THE PEOPLE," ALEXANDRIA,
...4, 1878.—*Editors New Orleans Times*—
...Please accept my thanks for the *Times*
...ce for my paper, *We The People*. I
...y it will be unnecessary for you to
...e *Times* any longer as an exchange,
...er will be stopped for three or four
...ut not my fault.
...oing well, and had long ago thought
...gotten in a good locality and among
...ple to conduct a local newspaper in,
...afraid that in this I have been mis-
...on the night of Nov. 2 my office was
...d every movable thing was thrown
...River. The type are is scattered all
...he levee, and the river is alive with
...e triggers belonging to the presses
...in the river, and all the rules, leads,

...put me to a considerable expense to
...ce, but I have ordered materials, and
...e out in due time.
...o idea that my effects were destroyed
...tical purpose, as the campaign was
...t does it not look a little strange that
...my all, was destroyed within twenty-
...after the *Democrat* of this place had
...ed over to its former editor? I have
...and do not fear what I had, and as I only
...erest in the press, and as that interest
...e, it places me in a rough position.
...ria has some good people in it, and I
...I could have succeeded here in the
...business had I not been broken up at
...but I will try again, and if I am
...ouraged, as I say yet very young, I
...will get along better in the future,
...ise to make the people of Central
...a good country paper.

FRANK CONNELLY,
Editor *We the People*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATS FILED UP THEIR MA-
JORITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHESTON, S. C., Nov. 13.—The following
...a prominent citizen of Charleston,
...h account of the treatment at the
...ds of the Deputy United States Mar-
... acting in the discharge of his duty,
...subsequent arrest and imprisonment
...l authorities:

...e counting of the votes on the night of
...ion at the polls in the Town of Orange-
...county of the same name, and in this
...l District, Sandy Keitt, one of the
...ites Deputy-Marshal, endeavored to ob-
...in the room where the votes were
...ted. Upon being refused admission
...ted his commission as Deputy-Mar-
...enty-Marshal, without any act
...on his part. The State Constables at
...Union arrested him of to jail. The
...g a Trial Justice of the State issued a
...ant him, charging him with attempting
...self into the room where the votes
...counted. Remember, the law of South
...rohibited the entering of the voting-
...der the law of South Carolina, as had,
...the right to witness the count. Keitt's
...d for last Monday, but on that day, by
...or last Saturday, Attorney Northrop,
...ates Commissioner was from Columbia to
...and issued warrants under Sec. 5,522
... parties who had interfered with Keitt
...discharge of his duties, and who had
...prisoned on Monday last. Next
...Keitt was quietly standing on the
...ranesburg, he was surrounded by a
...mocrats, including those whom he had
...d from their polls to keep Keitt's
...coming to his rescue, while others
...him up fearfully. After nearly kil-
...eitt was carried off to jail, while his
...were allowed to walk off undisturbed-
...ing to Dom Pedro's saying, that in
...f South Carolina, to exhibit a commis-
...the Government of the United States,
...ommissioner is powerless to protect him.

DE LA MATYR.

HIS PROGRAMME.

...POLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—The Rev. Dr.
...yr, National Congressman-elect, who
...eturned from the Eastern campaign,
...erview published here to-day gave it
...ion that the Nationals will hold the
... power in the next Congress, and in
...t they should stand together, wield
...r as a unit, and demand an uncon-
...greenback man for Speaker and a fair
...of the appointments and patronage
...e for the National party. He also
...s a similar policy in the Legislature

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

...K, Va., Nov. 15.—The report that
...mocrat, is elected to Congress by 5
... on the First North Carolina Dis-
...ounded. The returns as made by the
... of the several counties show a ma-
...4 for Martin, Republican, and this
...ded after the canvass are had from
...ties east for Martin as irregular.

...TON, D. C., Nov. 15.—An examina-
...e pardon records to-day shows that
... Martin, Congressman-elect from
... was pardoned by President Johnson,
...by relieved from his alleged disability
...seat in Congress by reason of con-
...ding and abetting the Rebellion.

GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

...TA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Hon. W. H.
... the Seventh District, and the Hon.
...er, of the Ninth District, both elected
...as Independent candidates, made
...to-night at De Give's Opera-House to
...nthusiastic audience that
...bled in the city. The demonstration
...t Independentism will certainly pre-
...orgia at the next elections. Pronis-
... Senator Hill on the stage and Gen.
...in the audience.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

..., Wis., Nov. 15.—The following of-
...eral election returns have been re-
...the Executive Office:

...County—Humphrey, 1,153; Parker,

...County—Hazleton, 2,097; King, 1,800.
...an County—Smith, 2,683; Bragg,
...dings, 1,228.
...owing is the official vote of the Third
...onal District: Hazelton, 11,475;
...55; Hazelton's majority 120.

SURVEYORS' WAR.

...ANCISCO, Nov. 15.—United States Sur-
...eral Wagner makes a general denial
...harges preferred against him by ex-
...veyor-General Gardner, and stigma-
...atter as a "land-shark and agent for
...ers," who was angry because unable
...ger and his office for the benefit of
...robbing ring.

WILL NOT CHANGE.

...AVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—By a vote of
...e New Haven Board of Education
...o-night to keep the old uniform plan
...us exercises in the public schools,
...y proposed by the Committee of
...is thereby disposed of. One Catholic
...members voted with the majority.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

...TOWN, Nov. 15.—Arrived, Bothnia,
...York.

...DON, Nov. 15.—Arrived, Berlin, from

...RANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Steamer
...Panama.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

...ON, Mich., Nov. 15.—The *Evening Tele-*
...*graph*, independent two-cent paper, pub-
...by the *Post and Tribune* Company, has
...ged to-day with the *Post and Tribune*,
...ter paper will make its appearance
...morning, enlarged by the addition of
...ns.

THANKSGIVING.

...ON, Kan., Nov. 15.—A dispatch says that
...ey has appointed Thursday, Nov. 28,
...Thanksgiving and prayer.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

What Is Being Done in the East.

The Experiments of Edison and Sawyer.

The Problem of Subdivision of the Light Probably Not Yet Solved.

Efforts Toward Introducing the Large Lights.

Skeptical Inventors.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The interest excited by the announcement that Mr. Edison has found a way to subdivide the electric light continues to be lively in this city, and a large number of gentlemen are privately getting rid of their gas stocks for the sake of turning their attention to the new mode of illuminating streets, buildings, and squares. It has already begun to be apparent, however, that those who held paying stocks have done a very foolish thing in selling them at a sacrifice. The capital invested in gas enterprise is not so near extinction as people supposed a month ago, and it is just barely possible that the people who have bought gas stocks at a sacrifice will make a better thing out of the current agitation than those who have sold out in order to take stock in the electric lighting companies. The panic in New York would probably not have taken place at all except for the surprising scare which has been experienced in England, and which on this side of the water seems to a certain extent unaccountable. The fact that London companies were so badly alarmed as to think it worth while to send two experts to this country to find out it possible what it is that Mr. Edison is trying to accomplish has also had its influence. There begins to prevail, however, at the present time, an idea that the danger to gas stocks has been immensely overrated, and prudent men are beginning to make up their minds that it is best to wait a little while before coming to a final decision about the importance of Mr. Edison's discovery.

THE FACT IS,

well-informed men begin to doubt whether Mr. Edison has made any discovery. It is true that the philosopher shuts himself in his laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J., and refuses to let any one know what he is trying to work out, and that he claims he has found a way to light any number of buildings with electricity at a cost slightly below that of gas. He is taking extraordinary pains to cover his discovery, whatever it may be, with patents in every part of the world, and he leaves no stone unturned to preserve his secret inviolate until all danger of its being stolen from him is removed. He acts like a man who has discovered, what in the language of the street would be called "a big thing," and who wants to get the benefit of it himself. At the same time there are many reasons for believing that all this secrecy and effort are largely for effect, and that Edison has met with unexpected difficulties in his experiments, and is now merely seeking a way to gain time without revealing to the world the fact that he spoke ignorantly when he claimed to have found a way to subdivide infinitely the electric light. None of the electricians in the city here believe that Edison has made any valuable discovery. They do not deny that he may yet discover something by means of the experiments which he is preparing to make. But they believe that Edison's startling claim, announced about six weeks ago, was premature and enthusiastic.

EDISON AT WORK IN EARNEST.

In the direction of lighting by means of the incandescence of a metal burner. He uses metal for the reason that platinum interposes only a small fraction of the resistance to the passage of the electric current which carbon does. The resistance is about a 200th part of that of carbon. The value of this circumstance is twofold. A greater number of lamps of metal can be used with a given electric current than of carbon; and, as the resistance is less, the light is softer and pleasanter, and therefore more suitable for the illumination of dwellings and business offices. It is believed that six lamps is the greatest number ever used in practice upon one circuit where the incandescent burner has been made of carbon. The resistance of the carbon is so great that if more lamps were used the light would be feeble and costly. With metal burners the same current ought to be able to work a very greatly increased number of lamps, but how large the number is cannot now be stated. The thing is entirely a matter of future experiment. Edison, however, believes that any number of lights required can be maintained if the burners are of metal. It is interesting to know what he believes, but his opinion is not conclusive, and I say this without seeking to discredit his remarkable ability and inventive genius in the slightest degree.

EDISON IS NOT A THOROUGH ELECTRICIAN.

He does not like abstract principles and mathematics, and he has already been detected in inaccuracies of opinion with regard to the power and peculiarities of the electric current. Before accepting his claim, therefore, that he can maintain any number of lights with the aid of metallic burners, it will be necessary to see him really maintain a large number in actual operation. This he has not yet done. He, however, proposes to try it, and to this part of his work great interest attaches. Several gentlemen of the city here have formed a company to introduce his light, when perfected, and they are supplying him, it is understood, with the means to go ahead and make a thorough test of his ideas. At any rate, he is going ahead, and is now building a large brick shop adjoining the long wooden whitewashed affair in which his work has thus far been carried on. In the new shop, two eighty-horse-power steam-engines are to be erected, and a large number of magneto-electric machines are to be set up. Probably the Wallace patent will be employed, for Edison has taken a fancy to that type of machine. Then a row of street-lamps are to be put up in the streets of the lovely little village, now illuminated with exactly three kerosene lamps, and, in addition to this, the main wires from the electric station are to be carried into some of the houses of the village. An attempt will then be made to discover exactly how many lights can be maintained in satisfactory operation by means of Edison's devices. The

RESULTS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS

will certainly be valuable. Edison's restless mind is sure to seize upon any suggestions the experiments will afford, and to turn them to account if they are of any value. If the experiments are properly and exhaustively carried on, they ought to decide once for all whether, in the present state of electrical science, the general lighting of buildings with this new illuminator is possible, and, if possible, whether electricity is cheaper than gas. It is not now probable that any result will be obtained for some months to come. In fact, Edison says that he does not expect to reach any final solution of the matter within a year, at least.

What the form of the lamp is which Edison will employ is not known. The inventor says that the lamp contains his whole secret—that is to say, his discovery consists in the sort of metal used, the form into which the metal is shaped, and the apparatus for regulating the current so as to prevent a fusion of the burner and the consequent extinction of the light. This is the point over which he maintains so jealous a silence. If his mind is really clear on the subject, it is difficult to see why there should be any secrecy about it. The only intelligent coscision one can come to about it is, that Edison merely has an idea of how the current is to be regulated, and that he does not himself know how his idea is going to work. It may work well, and it may not. Time alone will tell.

FOR THE PRESENT,

the matter will have to be left in that shape, for it is impossible to obtain any enlightenment from the inventor in regard to details.

It would be rather an absurd outcome of all this matter, if some other inventor were now to come forward with a satisfactory solution of the problem of subdivision of the light, and take possession of the field before Edison is ready to divulge his secret. Yet this is what a good many men are trying to do. It is stated that a Mr. Arnaud is trying to obtain a patent in London for something which he thinks is to solve the puzzle all have been studying; and here now we have a man in New York City who claims the same thing. The latter is Mr. William E. Sawyer, who has been trying to contrive a lamp for general use in which the light is made by the incandescence of a tiny carbon crayon. Sawyer has given

SEVERAL PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS

of his light to companies of gentlemen anxious to find out about his invention, within the past three weeks, and he, too, has organized a company to take up his light and introduce it if it amounts to anything. Mr. Hugh McCulloch is one of the gentlemen interested. Sawyer's light being open to inspection, it is possible to form some opinion as to whether it is likely to be of use. It is well known that carbon is consumed in the open air by the electric current, and accordingly the earlier inventors, King, Staite, and others, and latterly Korn, who have experimented in this direction, inclosed the carbon-burner in a glass tube in which a vacuum has been produced. None of them, however, could make the carbon last more than a few hours. Sawyer's improvement is to fill the tube with nitrogen, and he has five lamps of that construction burning at his office on Walker street in this city, which he shows to the inquiring as a proof of what he can do. He claims that in nitrogen his carbons will last an indefinite length of time. It is noticeable, however, that he does not keep his lamps burning. They are lighted only from time to time for exhibition, and are kept burning only for from five to ten minutes. It is evident, therefore, that he is not himself confident of the ability of his carbons to withstand the intense heat of the electric current for an indefinite length of time. And this is entirely in accordance with

THE OPINION ENTERTAINED IN FRANCE,

that carbon will not endure incandescence under the electric current, even when oxygen is excluded. The carbon does not burn in a vacuum or in nitrogen, but it disintegrates and undergoes "a sort of evaporation," as Fontaine calls it. It disappears, and a powdery deposit of carbon is found on the works in the interior of the glass tube. Sawyer does not, therefore, seem to have made a lamp which will endure usage. What may be discovered in regard to making a carbon which will not "evaporate" cannot, of course, be foretold. For the present, such a carbon is not known to exist. The light itself of the Sawyer lamp is exceedingly beautiful. It can be turned up and down with a screw, exactly as an ordinary gas-light. There is no trouble at all about that part of the business. The blaze is equal about to that of five gas-burners, but it can be made equal to one or two only. It gives a soft, white, pleasant light, which is not at all dazzling, and under the rays of which objects appear in their natural colors, and even seem to have a great brilliancy. That feature of the light is all right too, but now comes the important feature of subdivision. How many lights can be maintained upon one circuit? Mr. Sawyer says he has maintained seventeen. I give his statement for what it is worth. It must be said, however, that no outsider has seen more than five burning at once, and, as this matter of subdivision is

THE IMPORTANT POINT,

it is strange that the inventor does not exhibit his whole seventeen lights. Those who have seen the light burning recognize its undoubted merit, provided that it can be multiplied, but I have not yet found a man who believes in the seventeen lamps, and the claim is generally that he cannot burn seventeen such lamps on one circuit. If he cannot, Mr. Sawyer has not found the key to this fascinating problem in natural science,—general illumination by means of electricity. In fact, it is believed that he has not found the key, and that he is not even upon the right track in this experiments. He himself says he believes that his lamp is the right thing, and that, it will supersede Edison's discoveries altogether.

As far as known, these two inventors are the only ones in this locality who are trying to find a way to subdivide the electric light. All the others believe that it is a mistake to expend any energy in that direction. Their idea is that the proper field for the employment of the electric light is that of

ILLUMINATION ON A GRAND SCALE.

The more the light is subdivided the more feeble and costly it becomes. In practice, therefore, Wallace, Brush, Arnoux and Hochhausen, and Weston do not deem it best to use more than about six lamps on any one circuit, and they prefer to use only one lamp to each machine. It is asserted, extraordinary as it may seem, that two machines operating only one lamp apiece will produce three times the light that ten machines will, each operating six lamps apiece. The two lamps will outshine the sixty. It is certainly known that some such result as this follows the subdivision of the light. The total light of all the lamps falls away immensely every time a lamp is added to the circuit. It is on this ground that the men who have been named in this paragraph consider it a sheer waste of power and light to place more than one or two lamps on any circuit. Practically, as before stated, they *will* use six, but they freely admit that it is a wasteful practice, it can not be seen why it is that they do not believe in the infinite subdivision of the light at all. Even if the light could be infinitely subdivided, they believe that the waste of power in the process will make the thing so costly as to

HINDER ITS GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

They are giving their own efforts to illumination on the grand scale; and the lights are burning now in different parts of the town for public exhibition. The large main building and wings at the American Institute Fair is magnificently lit up by means of the Brush and Wallace lights. The Arnoux and Hochhausen lamps are burning at the unfinished Roman Catholic Cathedral at one of the stations of the cross up there. And the Weston light illuminates the dark corridor of the street floor of the Equitable Building here on Broadway. Great interest is felt in these lights, and the proprietors of shops and factories are giving no little attention to them. As most of these proprietors make their own gas, it is of little concern to the gas companies what they do about adopting this new light. It may be said, however, that there is no general movement as yet in this city for adopting the electric light. There is, indeed, talk of introducing it into the large composing rooms of some of the daily papers here, and as these establishments are conducted on the London *Times*, which has already been printed by the aid of the electric light, some of them may adopt the new idea. None of them have done it yet. There is also talk of using the light in the city parks, and a few merchants have resolved to give the thing a trial in their stores. This is all that is done about it thus far now. It is not known that a single machine for electric lighting has yet been sold for use in this city.

The drawback to the use of the electric light on a large scale is still the old one, that no regulator has yet been devised capable of keeping the carbon points at a proper and unvarying distance from each other. The light is irregular.

IN THE WALLACE LAMP

it is pre-eminently so, as it flies back and forth along the edges of the two carbon plates, which constitute the peculiarity of the lamp, and a large number of lamps have been put up to obtain a general steadiness of the illumination of a shop. One consequence of the defects of the regulators now in use is, that it is necessary to employ a man specially to take care of the lamps. Every once in a while something goes wrong, and a lampman must be on hand to set the matter right immediately. This is not a serious objection, however, if any great saving results from the use of electricity.

One of the causes of the reluctance to introduce the light in this city is (in addition to the necessity of employing an expert man to take care of them),

THE DOUBT WHICH IS FELT

in regard to the saving to be effected by the new light. In small establishments it would require a considerable investment to begin with before a start could be made. A special steam-engine would be required, and quite an outlay for electric machines, wires, lamps, etc. A magnificent saving on the cost of gas can be figured out on paper, and indeed the claim that the electric light is cheaper than gas in large shops seems reasonable; but it would be interesting and valuable to obtain the testimony of some one who has tried the new light thoroughly, depending on nothing else, for several months. Such a recital of actual experience as yet remains lacking. It is now known, however, that in New England there is confidence in the electric light, and there large concerns are preparing to put it into their factories. These concerns have an excess of water and steam power, and are advantageously situated for employing the light.

Z.

The Boy and the Chestnuts.

Detroit Free Press.

A rat of a boy, who had it vain searched the Post-Office corridors for the nickel which a careless hand occasionally drops at the stamp-clerk's window, took his position before a chestnut-stand, and eyed the fresh nuts a long time before drawing a deep sigh and groaning:

"O, I wish I was rich!" The chestnut-roaster made no reply, and the odor of the roasting nuts finally induced the boy to inquire: "Are chestnuts healthy?" "No, bub; they are prolific of indigestion," was the reply. After a while the boy thought it was time to remark: "Did you ever hear the story of the man who gave a poor boy a handful of chestnuts, and when the boy grew up and got rich he rewarded the old man with a diamond pin and a four-horse team?" "No, never did; but I heard of the man who brought a poor boy to the edge of the grave by giving him a dozen chestnuts." The lad took a turn up and down, secured another strong sniff of the pleasant odor, and then leaned over and whispered: "If I'll take the chances on the edge-of-the-grave business, will you take the chances on the chestnuts?" The reader finally thought he would.

Virginia's Material Progress.

Farmville (Va.) Mercury.

It is about time for Virginia to give up talking about the state of things "before the War." Charles Dickens, and every other traveller who visited the State before the War, testified that everything was going to rack and ruin. Dickens, especially, noted "the decayed appearance" of *ante bellum* Richmond, and it is certain that the State Capital is now twice as large and ten times as beautiful and prosperous as it ever was "before the War." It is since the War that Norfolk has made giant strides, and become the second-cotton-port of the Union. It is since the War that Danville has risen from a city of 2,000 to nearly 12,000 inhabitants. It is also since the War that Lynchburg, Farmville, Staunton, Ashland, and many other towns have increased their trade and multiplied their inhabitants. Doubtless the landed aristocracy were better off "before the War," but all other classes, including the small farmers, have no real reason for grumbling at the changed condition of affairs.

THE RAILROADS.

GATE OF THE CASCADES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 4.—Oregon wants the Northern Pacific on the south side of the Columbia River. Connection with the East direct is absolutely necessary to the development of the new Northwest. But it is not policy for the Company to build its line where a powerful corporation already controls all transportation business. The dangerous Columbia Bar is such an immense disadvantage to cheap ocean trade that attention was easily directed to the advantages of Puget Sound. This is one vast, safe harbor. The grandest timber forest in the world girts its shores. Coal-fields await development. The supply of first-class quality is inexhaustible. The diked tide-flats are made to yield abundant harvests. East of the Cascades is a land whose prospects are marvelous. It is the most favored cereal country on the globe. Surpassing even the famed Red River Valley of Minnesota in fertility and yield per acre, it enjoys an almost winterless climate. Its agricultural advantages are recognized, and its elements of prosperity are lasting. Eight years ago the Northern Pacific was inviting settlers to its immense grant. Many bought and made their homes in this far country. The railroad was built from Kalama, on the Columbia, to New Tacoma, on the Sound. Excitement was great; speculation rife. The crash came. The great enterprise might slumber, but the new country progressed. Now Eastern Washington demands cheap transportation for its abundant crops to an ocean market. Puget Sound sees in the East a profitable market for lumber. The time is ripe. The Northern Pacific is awakened. New Tacoma is the chosen terminus of the railroad on the Sound. It is a typical Western town. The stumps of huge trees are not yet grubbed from its corner lots. The town now perches on the west bank of the Puyallup River, and commands a fine view of Commencement Bay, Mount Rainier, and the rugged, snow-capped Olympics. But the "future great city" so fondly located here and there on the Columbia Puget Sound, would have built itself on the low lands of the east bank of the river, now given over to the Indians by Reservation treaty. There are three passes from the Sound country through the rugged Cascade Mountains to Eastern Washington.

Snowqualamie Pass is the most northerly, and leads to Seattle. This has been thoroughly explored: the grades are too steep and rock tunneling extensive. It is now practically given over to the Seattle & Walla-Walla Narrow-Gauge, an insufficient Company in inefficient hands. The Natchess Pass is most used, but a barometric survey has shown that it lacks distance to make the elevation of the summit.

Cowlitz Pass has hitherto been little known. In March, 1878, a barometric party was sent out. When they returned the report was so favorable that Col. W. Milner Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific came to New Tacoma, reorganized and sent out two parties for a preliminary survey of the route, to determine its practicability. So, early July 23, we left the enthusiastic Tacomans and entered the great forest which clothes with evergreen the western slopes of the Cascades (mountains), commencing at a point on the eastern Puyallup River, about twenty miles from Tacoma, the general course of the route was for twenty-five miles magnetic south, and for the rest of the way nearly east.

The climate of the Puyallup River Valley is mild and delightful. Hop-raising is a profitable industry. In September the Tacoma Hop Ranch, from all quarters, the annual hop-picking. Bituminous coal is in abundance, and specimens of anthracite recently found indicate valuable deposits.

Our party were nearly all old woodsmen, but also had a Philadelphia lawyer, a Yale theologue, and an editor. The former was forever losing himself, the theologue became noted for his gullibility, and the editor for minding his business.

As we slowly penetrated the wilds new freaks and beauties of nature were in constant panorama. The recent eclipse of the sun produced in these forest recesses appearances wonderfully startling. Huge fire twelve to 250 feet, often 150 without a knot. Cedars and hemlocks grow to enormous dimensions, and the underbrush is all but impenetrable. Not a flower blooms. No singing birds visit these shades. The rivers are milky torrents fed by the melting glaciers of Mount Rainier.

Ten miles out we camped on the shores of Pony Lake, a vast beaver-pond filled with snags and floating islands. Here a hurricane, with drenching rain, swept by, uprooting great trees and smashing things generally. Thunder and lightning is rare on the Pacific coast. A few miles on is Devil's Canon, where good quartz-cropping were found. Philadelphia claims were made, companies formed, and in a few days lots would have been staked for a great city. Such is the spirit of Western enterprise. Past this narrow canon is the Valley of Owap Lake, a pretty sheet of blue water, teeming with trout. The land is rich and easily cleared. In the eastern hills rise many small streams, which break through miniature canons and over ledges of rock to feed the lake. A curious berry, called "salal," of delicious flavor, grows here, and affords the black bear a sweet feast. At Mischelle River we were startled by an earthquake, lasting, however, but a short time, and of no very violent variation. Crossing the river, we heard the roar of the Nisqually Falls long before reaching its vicinity. It is wild and indescribably grand. The gigantic firs standing in bold outline on the opposite sides of the mountains are likely guards to this lonely region. The sunlight struggles in a mysterious abyss through which the great torrent plunges for miles. Little wonder our Indians believe it to be the abode of a great devil, and refuse to hunt the bears, cougars, and deers that roam here unmolested. Nothing can be more thrilling than a climb along the narrow benches of the chasm-walls hundreds of feet above the boiling, whirling flood. Beyond this remarkable canon the valley expands and supports magnificent timber; the soil is rich, the surface smooth, and may be easily cleared. The line follows the river for thirty miles, with few curves, easy grades, and long tangents. We are now fairly in the snow-belt. Nine miles from us rises the three-domed Rainier, and all around are ragged peaks. Mount Rainier is probably 14,000 feet high. Its glaciers feed many large rivers. A few hardy explorers report the top still warm, and an old Indian asserts that he has seen Rainier and St. Helens "spitting fire at each other." The whole country is volcanic. In summer the rivers are white with volcanic ashes.

Leaving the Nisqually only six miles from its glacier source, the line crosses the watershed between the Nisqually and Cowlitz Rivers at a place called Bear Prairie. The country now assumes a more desolate aspect. Forest fires close at hand deluged with smoke the lower valleys and sometimes hid the sun for weeks. The great trees burned fiercely, and their frequent falling was like a continuous cannonade. At Bear Prairie two little streams come leaping down the cliff, one bound for the Nisqually and Puget Sound, the other for the Cowlits and Columbia River. As we now enter Squaitz Creek Canon the prospect becomes desolate beyond expression. The forest that once covered the hills and valleys was burned some generations ago. All around are huge blackened stumps. On either side rise nearly precipitous rock cliffs 1,500 to 2,500 feet high. The slopes are scared with water-worn side canons, through which numberless streams tumble in beautiful cascades. The smoke-reddened sun gave to this region a sublime dreariness.

The line constantly rises above the river until, a few miles up the Corrilz, from the mouth of Squaitz Creek, it is more than 1,500 feet above the river-bottom. Timber now changes in character, and pine and larch make their appearance. The soil is earth, cemented gravel, and volcanic rock. Following the north side of the Corrilz the line reaches the summit ninety miles from the starting point. The elevation is about 4,800 feet above sea-level. The surface is comparatively level, and there are many lakelets of snow-water. It is the Indian summer-resort. Berries of all kinds grow large and luscious. Game is plenty. The scenery is grand. Rainier St. Helens—Adams—Jefferson—the Three Sisters, and Hood, all snow-capped peaks are visible.

The object of the survey was accomplished. It showed that the western approach to the pass is practicable. The average grade is forty-five feet per mile. The heaviest freights would naturally be down to the Sound. The Eastern Division of the road would run through the fertile valley of the Yakima River, where the expense of building would be comparatively light. It would be self-supporting from the start. The people of the Territory are now for once unitedly in favor of its immediate construction.

A liberal action on the part of Congress would insure it. This is the sentiment and desire of the whole Territory. LINDON BATES.

THANKING THE RAILROADS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jackson, Tenn., held on the 6th day of November, 1878,—present the Hon. W. D. Robinson, Mayor, Ald. E. D. Anderson, M. L. Vesey, J. C. Schutte, A. L. Whyte, J. T. Cavness, J. L. Parham, C. A. Still, and H. P. Farrar, Recorder—John F. Stark, City Attorney P. B. Robinson, and Marshal J. D. Marks,—the following resolution, offered by Ald. J. C. Schutte, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mayor Robinson, Recorder Stark, and Ald. Parham, on behalf of this Board, and Col. D. M. Wisdom, Judge H. W. McCorry, and Mr. W. P. Robertson, on behalf of the citizens, be, and are hereby, appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the thanks of this Board and of the citizens of Jackson to the managers, officers, and employes of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, and of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Companies, for the generous and efficient assistance rendered by them to the city authorities in their successful efforts to keep yellow fever out of our city.

The report of the Committee was as follows:

We the undersigned, as Committee appointed under the foregoing resolution, submit the following:

WHEREAS, The prevalence of the yellow fever, as an epidemic, along the lines of the railroads throughout the South, demanded the institution of precautionary measures and the establishment of a rigid quarantine in the City of Jackson to stay the ravages of the destroyer, and to prevent its introduction into our community; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jackson, as expressive of the sentiments of themselves and of the people of Jackson: That the thanks of this community, irrespective of race or color, be and are hereby tendered to the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans and Mobile & Ohio Railroad Companies for their timely assistance, active charity, and efficient co-operation rendered said community in successfully carrying out all quarantine and sanitary regulations adopted and recommended by our city authorities, and that we desire further to hereby embody, by resolution, a living testimonial of our hearty appreciation of such co-operation, and to make perpetual the expression of our thanks.

Resolved, That, without intending to be invidious, we specially tender our thanks to Mr. J. C. Clarke, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company, for his private liberality in the bestowment of money and other generous gifts. No demand was ever made upon him or his Company that did not meet a prompt response, thereby effectually refuting the oft-repeated calumny that "corporations are soulless."

Resolved, That we especially thank Col. Brien, Capt. John G. Mann, and Maj. E. S. Hosford, and all the employes of both roads, in whatever capacity, for their intelligent and cheerful co-operation with our city authorities in all measures which looked to the protection of this community from the threatened introduction of the plague. Our immunity from danger is largely due to their courage, tact, and patience under the severest tests, and we justly regard them as valuable allies in the hour of peril.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each of the gentlemen named herein by the Recorder, and that the same be published in the city papers.

W. D. ROBINSON, Mayor.
JOHN F. STARK, Recorder,
J. L. PARHAM, Alderman,
D. M. WISDOM,
Judge H. W. MCCORRY,
W. P. ROBERTSON,
Committee.

THE WAR IN PASSENGER RATES.

The war in passenger rates from Southwestern points still continues with unabated vigor, and much uneasiness is felt in railroad circles lest the disease may become general. Private advices received here yesterday from Cincinnati state that tickets are being sold there to New York for $13.50. The regular rate is $18. The St. Louis roads are also selling tickets to New York at from $13.50 to $15. The Indianapolis roads are also getting the epidemic. An Indianapolis paper states that the Bee Line, not wishing to interfere with the rates which govern passenger traffic in that city, has put on sale tickets at Brightwood to the following points at the following low rates: New York, $9.75; Boston, $10.75; Philadelphia, $9. The fare from Indianapolis to Brightwood is but 10 cents. The only point from which no cut is known to have been made is Chicago. The roads leading East from this city informed their Western connections yesterday that they would adhere to the regular rates. As far as can be learned no tickets are being sold here for New York by any of the lines at less than the regular rate, which is $20. How long the Chicago roads will stick to this resolution is hard to say. The war at the Southwestern points diverts much business from this city, though the roads insist that it does not injure them much. The roads leading to Cincinnati are doing a much larger business than usual, which proves that persons having business in the East go that way, thus saving from $8 to $9 each way. Great efforts are being made to bring the war to an end, and thus prevent a general war, but so far all efforts have proved futile.

CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK FOR $1.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 15.—Competition in the Eastward-bound passenger rates, which it is asserted have been secretly cut for three or four months, have finally forced prices down to the lowest figures known for years. To-day the Atlantic & Great Western announced New York and Philadelphia tickets at $1 each; Pittsburg, $2.75, with fares to some common points in Ohio at a nominal sum. Pan Handle rates to New York and Philadelphia have not yet been reduced below $5, but this line will no doubt follow its opponents with decreased charges. Tickets sold at these prices are rebate tickets, and speculators have no opportunity to take advantage of the reduction. All agents report good sales to-day, and know nothing of a return to former prices.

GOOD FOR JUDGE DILLON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 15.—J. F. Farley, of St. Paul, Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, was in this city to-day, and secured an order from Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, for the issuing of $1,016,300 in bonds to be given to the parties who have furnished the money to build seventy-five miles of the main line of the road to Pembina, Dakota, and forty-six miles of the branch line to Alexander, Minn. The money for building this extension was furnished by the Bank of Montreal, and not until the fact that the road was completed was certified to by Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, could Judge Dillon allow the issuing of bonds to pay for it.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Harry Crawford arrived here to-night, and will to-morrow file a bill in the United States Court to foreclose the second mortgage of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, and force a sale. He represents about $4,500,000 of bonds.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials arrived in this city to-night. They go west to St. Louis over the Vandalia to-morrow morning.

NEW COLORADO ROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Georgetown, Leadville & San Juan Railroad, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each, to run between Georgetown and Leadville on the southern boundary of Colorado, has been incorporated, with Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, and Russell Sage, of this city, Frederick Ames, of Boston, and W. A. H. Loveland, C. C. Welch, and E. L. Berthoud, of Colorado, incorporators. It is designed to continue this route into New Mexico and Arizona.

THE WAR AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The cut in the railroad passenger rates to the East is becoming quite interesting, here as well as elsewhere. To-day the Vandalia line cut from $15 to $10 to New York, and was immediately followed by the Wabash. To-morrow it is likely as great or greater reduction will be made. So far neither the Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Alton, or Illinois Central has made any cut.

DON'T GO SHORT OF A CHROMO!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—The Bee Line has reduced its passenger rate to $1 to New York. The Pan-Handle has not yet met this cut.

ITEMS.

Indiana will soon have another narrow-gauge railroad. The articles of association for the new line, which is to be known as the Union City & Portland Narrow-Gauge Railroad, were filed with the Secretary of the State of Indiana a day or two ago. The new Company has a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $50 each.

It is understood that Mr. J. C. Tucker, Western Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad at Indianapolis, will be appointed Western General Passenger Agent of the Kankakee Line in this city in place of Mr. E. Gallup, who goes to the Boston & Albany Railroad as General Passenger Agent.

It is claimed in some quarters that the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads will soon "pool their issues" and unitedly resist Vanderbilt's encroachments. Both those lines can use the Detroit & Milwaukee, or, as it is now called, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, for Milwaukee. They can also readily secure an outlet to Chicago via the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad from Detroit to Lansing, and thence over the Chicago & Lake Huron to Valparaiso. This route, it is claimed, would be as short as any route now leading to the East. There is also a prospect that the Grand Trunk and Great Western will get any other Chicago outlet via the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern and the Eel River and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. For an Eastern connection they can have the Erie, which will be only too glad to accommodate them.

It was generally expected that the announcement of an advance of freight rates Nov. 25 would stimulate freight shipments from now until that time. But it has not had the desired effect. The business over the Eastern lines is still very light, and an increase is hardly perceptible. There is considerable freight and especially grain brought here by the Western roads, but most of it goes into the elevators to be ship

The Tribune.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. Afternoon, "Un Ballo in Maschera." Evening, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Lingard Troupe. "Our Boys." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Colville Party Company. Afternoon, "Babes in the Wood." Evening, "Our Cinderella."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety, novelty, and specialty performances. Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Wambold & Cotton's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McCormick Hall.
Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Prof. Cromwell will illustrate in the afternoon "The Holy Land" and in the evening "A Tour of Europe."

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Folly Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Engagement of the Female Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A. O. U. W.—A general meeting of the Order will be held at No. 112 & 114 East Randolph-st., Saturday Evening, Nov. 16. The Supreme and Grand Lodge Officers will be present. All the members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of the Committee.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99¾.

After throwing out 418 votes, the Board of Canvassers in the First District of North Carolina is compelled to declare MARTIN, Republican, elected by 54 majority.

Judge DILLON at St. Paul yesterday empowered Receiver FARLEY to issue $1,016,200 of bonds to reimburse the Bank of Montreal, which furnished the money to build the St. Paul & Pacific extension to Pembina.

The English idea of the rectification of the Northern India frontier, as expressed by the *Morning Post*, is the permanent acquisition of new territory and the establishment of British residents at Cabul, Candahar, and Herat.

Several prominent Louisiana Republicans have been summoned to Washington by telegraph to counsel about a general change of Federal officeholders in that State which is expected to follow the President's change of policy.

The Atlantic & Great Western Company yesterday put the price of tickets between Cincinnati and New York at $1. The tickets are rebates and are of no use to scalpers. Similar tickets are sold over the Bee Line between Indianapolis and New York.

The official canvass of the vote of Cook County at the late election is now virtually completed, and shows a majority of 10,961 for the Republican State ticket, 3,646 for HOFFMAN, and 13,255 for MANN. The Court-House bond proposition was defeated by a majority of 1,000.

The usual winter stagnation at the seaside resorts seems doomed to be interrupted in a most unpleasant manner. Only a few days ago Cape May was nearly swept out of existence by a conflagration, and yesterday Atlantic City, N. J., had a close shave in escaping the same fate.

After a temporary lull Louisiana politics again becomes fragrant. ACKLEN is accused of betraying his Democratic supporters, and HERBERT, his Republican opponent, is accused of trading will bulldozers. It would profit the State if both were convicted and the Congressional seat left vacant.

EDISON has not yet succeeded in obtaining the United States patents upon his new electric light, though it is expected that the first papers will soon be issued. Having recovered from his illness, he is again busy with his experiments and developments, and will soon be ready to test the new light.

DE LA MATYR has been East and had his backbone stiffened. He now believes that he and his political associates will hold the balance of power in the next House, in which event they will demand an uncompromising Greenback man for Speaker, and, what is more desirable to them, a fair apportionment of patronage. He advises the Greenbackers of the Indiana Legislature to follow the same programme.

A Democratic estimate of the formation of the Forty-sixth House, made by friends of Speaker RANDALL, claims a plurality of nineteen over the Republicans, and a majority of fourteen over all. This result is reached by locating the Greenback members according to previous party predilections, together with the characteristically Democratic process of assuming that in every contested case the seat will be awarded to the Democratic claimant.

Postmaster-General KEY has completed his annual report. He reminds the President that Congress at its last session did not make an appropriation sufficient to pay for the existing railway service, and also reminds Congress that the railway companies furnish postal cars at their own expense. If appropriations are curtailed he will feel it his duty to curtail the service, which would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. Results have shown, he says, that the Department was not expected to be self-sustaining, but the deficiencies could be lessened by abolishing the list of free matter.

The reception and banquet to ELISHA GRAY at Highland Park last evening was upon the part of the citizens of that pleasant suburb a handsome recognition of the honor of having in their midst as neighbor and friend the man whose discovery and development of the transmission of musical tone and vocal sound by the aid of electricity have excited the attention and admiration of the world. Both in the large attendance of notable people and in the messages of regard received from those unable to be present the affair was one of unusual interest.

Reports of dastardly outrages committed on election-day in South Carolina continue to multiply. At Orangeburg, in the Charleston district, SANDY KEITT, a regularly-appointed United States Commissioner, asked permission to be present at the counting of the ballots. He was at once arrested and thrown into jail. After his release, and while attempting to serve warrants on the men who had interfered with him in the discharge of his duty, he was brutally assaulted, kicked, and beaten, and again thrown into jail, where he now lies. His assailants walked off unmolested by the State constabulary.

A question of international law has been raised on account of the experience of a Chicagoan in his native Province of Westphalia. He had returned on a visit, and was notified that he must leave within a certain time or submit to the performance of military duty. The propriety of this action of the Westphalian Government under the existing treaty between Germany and the United States seems to have been called in question by the American Minister as a matter involving the rights of a naturalized citizen of the United States, although the citizen himself made no formal complaint. The Westphalian Minister of the Interior takes the ground that no principle of international law has been violated in this case, and that the right of expulsion of aliens from any country is not traversed by existing treaty stipulations. It is clear, however, that no such exercise of this right would have occurred but for the practice, latterly quite prevalent, of former citizens returning to reside permanently in Germany with the expectation of escaping military duty. Tourists and travelers having no intention of remaining permanently abroad will experience no difficulty of the kind.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

It will be observed with a feeling of regret in some quarters and indignation in others that the President is inclined to temporize in the matter of the Southern policy, and that, having spoken a few bold words that implied his determination to act, he is now disposed to break the force of his declaration by explanations that give him the appearance, at least, of shilly-shallying. If the President is to be blown about by every wind, and is afraid of his words after he has spoken them, he might as well abandon any theory or policy and give the Southern Bourbons free rein, for that must be the ultimate effect of his temporizing. He might as well say to the white and black Republicans of the South: "The Government cannot protect you in your rights; it cannot execute its laws; you must take care of yourselves."

When the President first announced his policy of conciliation and good-fellowship it was very generally hailed as a harbingar of peace, and it was thought that the era of disorder and turbulence in the South would speedily cease, that the political confusion would end, and that all men would enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the laws, freed from any further partisan persecution. The more radical portion of the Republican party had no faith in the policy, and openly manifested its hostility; but the majority of the party took an opposite view, while nearly every one was willing that the policy should have a fair trial, that it might be ascertained to what extent the Southern leaders were in earnest. Gov. NICHOLLS, of Louisiana, Gov. HAMPTON, of South Carolina, BEN HILL, and other representative men, who certainly had authority to speak for the Democratic party in the South, had promised that if they were allowed home-rule the laws should be administered as fairly in the South as they are in the North; that the Republicans in the South should have as free exercise of all their political rights as the Republicans in the North; that the colored man should no longer be persecuted or maltreated, but should have all the privileges of the citizen which were guaranteed him by the Constitution; that elections should be fair and free; that there should be no more tampering with the ballot-box; that bulldozing should stop; and that there should be no further interruptions to the administration of law and justice. They offered in extenuation of past offenses that their people, fresh from the disastrous experiences of the War of the Rebellion, were exasperated by the presence of United States troops. If they were relieved of these troops and were left to govern themselves, they pledged their honor that there should be no further ground of complaint.

The President took them at their word. The troops were withdrawn from every Southern city, which was the signal for a bitter onslaught upon the army by the Southern members of Congress, in league with the Northern Democrats, with the view of compassing its destruction or of crippling it so seriously that it could never be of use for any future purpose. The President took the South by the hand, and the whole North, forgetting the past, stretched its hands across the bloody chasm and bade them God-speed in their work of home-rule. Later on the Northern people still further manifested their fraternal feeling towards the South by a practical sympathy and a noble charity that have rarely been equaled in the records of human benevolence.

How has the South performed its part of its agreement? Every pledge that it made has been deliberately violated. The laws have not been administered fairly; on the other hand, they have been repeatedly violated, and those who have violated them have been shielded from their penalties. The Republicans in the South have not been allowed the same privileges as the Republicans in the North, for their meetings have been broken up, their speakers have been mobbed, and the voters have been deprived of the right of suffrage. The black Republicans have not been unmolested; on the other hand, they have been persecuted and bulldozed with fresh fury, and all the more freely as the national police were not on the ground to protect them. Elections have not been fair; on the other hand, by the use of packages of tissue-paper votes, by the alterations of registers, by false counts, by holding back and manipulating returns, and by the forcible expulsion of Republicans from the polls, or by point-blank refusal to receive their votes, they have succeeded in returning a solid Southern delegation of Bourbons, not only from districts where Republicans were disfranchised, but from districts where they were elected, and then defrauded out of their seats after election. Not one pledge has been kept. Every promise has been deliberately and systematically violated.

The Presidents cannot expect that the people of the North will shut their eyes to this reckless violation of a plighted engagement. He cannot expect that they will calmly look on without any protest against his inclination to shilly-shally with these Southern leaders under the pretense that he is enforcing law. They look for prompt and vigorous action, and no apologies for NICHOLLS, HAMPTON, or any of the rest of the leaders who might have prevented these recent outrages by simply speaking the word. If he expects to retain his best friends and the respect that is felt for him, he will quit temporizing, and enforce the laws, no matter what the consequences may be.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

In the letter published this morning on the subject of the dollar unit of value, our correspondent is probably correct with reference to the coin unit of value. When the silver dollar was authorized in 1792 there was no other coin of that denomination. The law made the "dollar" the unit of value, and it made 371¼ grains of pure silver the dollar. This dollar was, therefore, in fact and by provision of law, the unit of value in this country. The gold dollar was not known or coined for more than half a century later, and has nearly dropped out of use. Gold coins of less than $5 have never been popular, though they are coined whenever specially requested. When the silver dollar was abolished,—its coinage forbidden and the coin demonetized,—the gold dollar was made the legal unit. In restoring the silver dollar and making it legal-tender, the original character of the American "dollar," consisting of 371¼ grains of silver, was not re-established, and that of the gold dollar was left as it stood. As our national debt is payable in the standard silver *or* gold coins, as provided by law in 1870, the omission makes no practical legal difference at this time, though, to preserve the historical unity of our coinage, the American "dollar" should again be declared to consist of 371¼ grains of pure silver.

Trade dollars were originally coined for export, and not for circulation. When coined, they were worth $1.04 in gold, and, like the standard dollar, which was worth $1.03 in gold, did not circulate, they being worth more as bullion than as coin. Since the change in the relative values of gold and silver bullion, these trade dollars, not being legal-tenders for more than $5, were put in circulation. On the 22d of July, 1876, Congress passed a law declaring that the trade dollar should not thereafter be a legal-tender for any sum, and the Secretary of the Treasury was "authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." In October, 1877, the trade dollar being pushed into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury directed that no more should be coined at the mints, and none have been coined during the year just closed. They were never coined on Government account, but always on private account. They have never been received or paid out by the Government as money. There is no occasion or necessity to make them a legal-tender. Comparatively they are not numerous. They are receivable at the mint for their value as silver, and holders can exchange them as silver for coin that is legal-tender. When so surrendered to the mint, they can be coined into silver dollars. To make them legal-tender would tend to perpetuate their existence, and thus have two silver dollars at one time of different devices, weights, and bullion value. All that is to be done or ought to be done—they are mainly held by persons who have bought them on speculation—is to authorize their surrender at the mints, at their value as bullion, and have them recoined in the legal and standard silver coins of the United States. There should be but one silver dollar, and that should be the standard of 371¼ grains of pure silver.

THE CRIME OF CRIMES.

All large cities abound in schools of vice for the poor, the wretched, and the unfortunate. Traps are set to catch them in every narrow, filthy street, in every squalid lodging-house, and in every other place where the victims of poverty and misfortune congregate. DICKENS' story of *Fagin* the Jew and *Oliver Twist* is a graphic picture of one of the thousand methods whereby vice propagates itself, rearing a hideous progeny. *Fagin's* trade was to make thieves of kidnapped children,—educate them for more desperate crimes, and finally land them in the jails and prisons, or send them to the gallows. Of all his wretched flock, only one—*Oliver Twist*—came out of the terrible ordeal pure; the rest went their ways to swell the ranks of crime. Cities are full of *Fagins* of every criminal type. They seduce the unwary into dramshops, into gambling-houses, into houses of ill-fame. They spread nets for boys and girls, and lead them on from one step of vice to another, until, bankrupt of honor and hope, they die miserably, victims of despair. Better for them and for the world had they never lived.

It is a splendid evidence of the growth in virtue of modern civilization that in every large city hundreds of humanitarian associations stretch out their hands in efforts to rescue these victims of vice and crime from the clutches of their enslavers. There is scarcely a city church that has not its mission school devoted to the education of the still innocent children of the helplessly poor, and the reclamation of those who have already started on the downward road. In these schools thousands of persons from the higher walks of life—persons removed far from want, and free to take their ease—serve as teachers. In scores of other ways persons of wealth and culture seek to mitigate the woes of poverty and save the community from the contamination of its necessarily evil effects. But, while humanitarians are thus employed, the purity of their own family circles is seriously menaced. Vice does not confine its operations to the alleys, byways, and acknowledged haunts of depravity. It beckons alluringly to the sons and daughters of merchant princes, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen.

The circulation of obscene literature and pictures in the public schools and private educational institutions of the country is a striking illustration of the fact that modern society, from the top to the bottom round of the ladder, is an entirety,—a mass,—and, if there is vice at the bottom, it is sure to drag down virtue from the top. There is no escape from this law of contamination. The best trained boy is liable to be stained with vice every time he leaves the paternal roof; the purest girl may be polluted by a contact enforced by circumstances over which her parents can exercise no control. Children must be sent to public or private schools, and the experience of Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK demonstrates that obscene literature and pictures are thrust into the hands of pupils in all the public schools, and nearly all, if not all, the private educational institutions of the country. The most securely guarded female seminaries in the land are not exempt from the danger of this vile contamination. The different associations of infamous scoundrels devoted to the business of circulating obscure literature have a record of the names and addresses of *three hundred thousand boys and girls*, pupils, in the United States; and to these addresses they mail circulars inviting the purchase of their abominable publications. These fiends in human form seek to propagate vice in the upper circles of society as the Jew *Fagin* sought to propagate it in the lower circles. *Fagin* taught boys to steal that he might live and accumulate wealth off their crimes. His principal object was avarice, but he came finally to worship vice for itself and to gloat over exhibitions of hideous moral depravity on the part of his wretched pupils. The same is doubtless true of dealers in obscene literature. Primarily their object is gain, but as they study to invent arts for the extension of their damnable traffic the desire to spread moral pollution for the mere love of it must grow into a monstrous all-absorbing passion. Thus they come to hate virtue with a bitter and relentless rage, and to embrace vice with a feeling of diabolic joy.

To drive these moral pests from their unholy business is the mission of Mr. COMSTOCK, and no more worthy object ever enlisted the services of a humanitarian or the sympathies and aid of an indignant community. Mr. COMSTOCK has been engaged in the crusade for several years. The villains he pursues are under the ban of law, and he shows no mercy. They are prosecuted relentlessly, and their wares are ruthlessly destroyed. So vigorous has been his warfare that New York, formerly the centre of their operations, is nearly free from the scourge of their presence. Accordingly they are turning their attention to the West. Think of it, fathers and mothers! There are men—devils we should say—studying how to pollute the minds and hearts of your innocent children; intriguing to place in their hands obscene literature and vile pictures! Could you detect one of the miscreants in the act, you would strike him to the earth and spurn him with your foot. But, like all unclean things, these wretches who seek to ruin your sons and debauch your daughters hide away from the public view and spread their pollutions through the most cunning methods. To discover them requires the keenest detective skill. Only organized effort can seize and punish them, and destroy their vile publications. A society has been formed in this city for that purpose. The object of this society is most beneficent. Let it have the earnest, hearty support of every man and woman in Chicago who detests vice and loves virtue.

DUTY OF SECRETARY EVARTS.

The announcement can scarcely fail to excite general surprise and unfavorable comment that the Government has about completed the purchase of foreign exchange for the payment to Great Britain of the $5,500,000 awarded by the Halifax Commission. Of what avail was Secretary EVARTS' elaborate and able argument if it was his purpose to pay the award in spite of the injustice of the claim? If he hoped to obtain from the British Government a voluntary relinquishment of the claim by demonstrating that it was outrageously extortionate, he has erred seriously in his estimate of the commercial instinct of that nation. If he thinks that anybody connected with the British Government, or any large number of British subjects, will feel any compunction about grabbing the five and a half millions of dollars because the award is out of all proportion to any legitimate claim, he has an appreciation of English sensitiveness not at all warranted by past experience. In preparing to pay over this money in a few days, Mr. EVARTS is in the position of a lawyer who first demonstrates the merits of the case in hand and then abandons it.

Lord SALISBURY's reply to Secretary EVARTS' dispatch about the Fortune Bay outrage does not improve the British side of this controversy. It is in no sense an apology or explanation, and scarcely a defense of the indignities committed upon American fishermen under the cover of local laws. Lord SALISBURY says, in effect, that the Halifax award should be paid first, and, after the money is well in hand, her Majesty's Government may deign to consider any complaints which Mr. EVARTS may have to make as to British violation of the treaty. This is very lofty ground. The Fortune Bay outrage was committed before any question was raised about the payment of the Halifax award. If it was a violation of the Treaty of Washington, which can scarcely be doubted, then the United States Government is certainly justified in delaying the payment of an outrageously excessive award under that treaty until the British violation thereof shall have been set right, and the proper assurances given against future violations. Of course the British Government will carry matters with a high hand just so long as the American Government will submit. But our Government has submitted long enough, and the American people will not entertain a very high opinion of Secretary EVARTS' nerve if he shall consent to pay over this money in the very face of his own unanswerable demonstration that it ought never to be paid.

Aside from the Fortune Bay outrage, an examination of the case from the printed testimony shows that the award is so extortionate that it could not have been agreed to by the English and Belgian Commissioners without a knowledge on their part that they were consenting to a huge fraud. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* has been making an examination of a thorough abstract of the testimony and documents, which make up three volumes of over 1,000 pages each, and demonstrates from the evidence and claim submitted by the British Government that not a dollar should be paid in the way of compensation or damages for the right of in-shore fishing. Here are some of the obvious deductions from the case as made up by the British Government:

It was alleged that a thousand United States vessels annually frequent the British Canadian waters, and that the net profit of each is $1,120. Upon this showing, what is a just payment? All that Great Britain guarantees is the privilege of catching fish within a certain limit. Of course she would not demand all the profit, because that would destroy the chance of receiving any advantage whatever. If, therefore, Britain were content with a quarter of the profit, it would amount to $280 per vessel. Yet this is far beyond her own estimate of the value of the privilege, as shown by her charge for licenses to fishermen. The highest fee ever charged was in 1868, which was $120 per vessel. But in that year only sixty-one licenses were taken. In the next year there were only thirty-one, and the system was then abandoned. Yet in the year 1866, when the fee was about $30 for each vessel, 454 vessels took out licenses. Now a quarter of the estimated profit, or $280 for each vessel, is a sum more than twice as large as Great Britain had asked long before, and a sum which had been found fatal to the business. Assuming that there were a thousand vessels annually, the charge of $280 each would be $280,000 a year, and for twelve years this would be $3,360,000. It appears, then, that the British "case," stating the actual charge to be levied upon the vessels, makes the sum of $3,360,000. But there are offsets in the advantages accruing to Canada. The amount of duties upon fish and oil imported from Canada, lost to the United States and gained by Canada, for the twelve years of the treaty, would amount to $4,091,208. Deducting this from $3,360,000, how much remains? Still further, if we concede to Great Britain one-half of the net profits, as estimated by her, instead of one-quarter, namely, $2,720,000, and deduct from that sum the amount of duties lost, $4,091,208, there will remain as the total of any substantial claim only $2,638,792. All that Great Britain gives is a waiver of her right to exclude Americans from fishing within a certain shore limit. It is really a license that she grants, and for obvious convenience it is granted by treaty for all, and not separately in each case. She claims that a thousand American vessels use the privilege. Now, when Great Britain regulated the matter by individual license she voluntarily fixed as a license fee $2 per ton for each vessel. The average fee would, therefore, be $120, and this would yield for twelve years $1,440,000. Against this we offset the sum of duties on fish imports relinquished by us for twelve years, which exceeds $9,000,000, and, in addition, the value, whatever it may be, of the fishing privilege conceded by us to Canada. After making these deductions from $1,440,000, there will remain the sum which the Halifax Commission was to determine as due from the United States to Great Britain, and which the Commission fixed at $5,500,000!

It has been proved by the citation of various facts and statistics, and by arguments of various descriptions, that Great Britain has not an equitable claim for one dollar under the terms of the treaty, and the only ground on which the Commissioners could have justified the award of any amount was by the consideration of "indirect" or "consequential" damages; but it was decided by the Geneva Commission that no such damages could be taken into account under this same treaty, so that the Halifax Commission were expressly precluded from estimating the relative advantages to commerce in general, or the promotion of better feeling between the United States and Canada, or any other abstract or sentimental consideration of any nature whatever. The fact that the majority of the Commission were influenced by such considerations—and it is evident that they were—is sufficient of itself to vitiate and annul their decision.

The State Department has been weak and timorous in its treatment of this Halifax case from the beginning. It should have entered its protest from the very first in a tone which would have convinced the British Government that the United States would not submit to the extortion. It should have requested the Belgian Government to recall Mr. DELFOSSE, on the ground that, as a creature of Great Britain, he had been a party to a palpable fraud and guilty of bad faith toward the Government to which he was accredited. This would have been such a notice to the British Government of an intention to resist payment that it would before now have consented to a rehearing of the case on its merits, to be determined, as the treaty provides, by a unanimous decision of the Commission. There is still time to atone in part for the weakness that has been shown by refusing to pay the money on the ground that the treaty has been violated by Great Britain, and such a stand will be fully justified by the developments of the proceedings that will follow. Secretary EVARTS cannot surely doubt the justice of such a course after the argument he has made; has he the pluck to adopt it and carry it out?

We do not desire to misrepresent the claim or demand of the Texas Pacific Railroad for subsidy. We stated yesterday that the Company asked that, in addition to the land-grant, the Company be granted a subsidy in the way of a guarantee on its bonds, and that the Government would be secured by a second mortgage. This was not the exact fact, and we correct the statement by giving the substance of the bill as reported last year in Congress. We take the figures from the report made by Senator LAMAR:

Route.	Miles.
1. Main line, Fort Worth to Yuma	1,187
2. Fort Yuma to San Diego	100
3. Vinita to main line	325
4. Shreveport to Clarence	98
5. Marshall to New Orleans	337
6. Jefferson to Memphis	280
Total	2,305

The bonds the interest of which is to be guaranteed by the United States are at the following rates:

1. 1,187 miles at $35,000 per mile	$ 41,545,000
2. 100 miles at $30,000 per mile	3,000,000
3.	
4. Eastern connections, at $25,000 per mile	25,450,000
5.	
6.	
Total	$ 69,995,000
Contingent issue of $5,000 per mile on 2,305 miles	11,525,000
Total bonds	$ 81,520,000
Annual interest at 5 per cent	4,076,000
Total interest for forty years	123,040,000

In consideration of the Government assuming by its guarantee a liability for the payment of $123,000,000 interest, the Company renounces the grant of land, and gives a first mortgage on the road and its property. As all this railroading can now be constructed at $15,000 a mile at a large profit to the contractors, it will be seen how large is the profit intended to be given to the Construction Company when the bonds guaranteed by the Government are handed over to it. TOM SCOTT is the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and also the Construction Company who have the contracts for building the road. The contingent issue of bonds at the rate of $5,000 per mile is thus explained: In addition to the bonds guaranteed by the Government, the Company is to deposit with the Treasury bonds at the rate of $5,000 per mile, and in case the Company defaults in payment of interest, then the Treasury may sell the bonds. As the bonds, without the railroad guarantee, will be worth nothing, the Government will have to guarantee the interest on them, and thereby add that much to its original obligation. The $5,000 a mile bonds deposited with the Secretary as security, unless guaranteed by the Government, would have about as much value as so much flat money.

The only woman in this country at the present moment that is under sentence to be hanged is ELLEN OSGOOD, of Liberty County, Georgia. Her execution will take place on Thursday, Dec. 12, and the story of the crime for which she is to pay the penalty of her life is thus briefly narrated: On the night of Sept. 12 one SAMUEL GAULDIN went to the house of SIMON OSGOOD, the father of ELLEN, to inquire about a debt which GAULDIN owed OSGOOD, and which OSGOOD had given to a Constable to collect. There was a dispute, and SIMON OSGOOD, who is an old man, with three of his sons and a grown daughter, seized GAULDIN and beat him terribly with sticks, fence-rails, and a hoe. He died the next day. Two of the sons, HENRY and RAYMOND, are grown men; the other, JAMES, is a youth of 13 years. The girl ELLEN is about 16. HENRY escaped, but all the others were arrested and tried. The old man, SIMON, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary; RAYMOND and ELLEN were convicted of murder, and are to be hanged as above stated.

The Boston *Advertiser* accords considerable honor to the "Honest-Money League of the Northwest" for its efficiency during the last campaign. The *Advertiser* says: "It is a pleasure to confirm all the good said of this volunteer organization. We in Massachusetts have had the excellent and useful help of the Secretary of the League, Mr. NICHOL, who also rendered valuable aid elsewhere. During the summer and autumn months the cause of honest money has been steadily and visibly gaining strength,—nowhere more than in the heart of the district where the League dealt its heaviest blows at the currency delusions of the day. It is not too much to say that the country is more indebted to the League than to any other single agency for the improved tone of public sentiment at the West, and therefore for the overwhelming defeat of the 'inflationists.'" While we would credit the League with all that is its just due,—and that is considerable,—we must still claim that the Republican press of the West carried on a pretty good stroke of business in favor of honest money.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month of October, 1877 and 1878 respectively, there arrived at the Port of New York from foreign countries:

	1878.			1877.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Immigrants	4,673	3,366	8,039	3,013	2,926	5,939
Citizens of U. S.	2,888	2,103	4,991	1,705	1,388	3,093
Sojourners or passengers	286	172	538	244	78	322
Total	7,927	5,641	13,568	4,962	3,758	8,633

During the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1878 and 1877 respectively, the arrivals at the Port of New York were as follows:

	1878.			1877.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Immigrants	25,450	16,465	41,915	28,212	18,827	47,039
Citizens of U. S.	12,723	6,043	18,666	11,739	6,446	18,179
Sojourners or passengers	2,550	832	3,382	3,304	1,000	4,304
Total	40,723	24,340	64,963	43,249	26,273	69,522

Of the total arrivals of immigrants at New York during the month of October, 1878, there were, from England, 1,485; Scotland, 243; Wales, 23; Ireland, 1,182; Germany, 2,636; Austria, 309; Sweden, 356; Norway, 119; Denmark, 132; France, 612; Switzerland, 247; Spain, 29; Portugal, 9; Italy, 470; Holland, 61; Belgium, 25; Russia, 60; Poland, 5; Hungary, 10; Finland, 3; Greece, 2; Newfoundland, 2; Cuba, 5; Hayti, 10; and one each from Turkey, Brazil, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Australia, and Sandwich Islands. There was one immigrant born at sea.

At the recent meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the suffrage question proved to be a bone of contention. Miss WILLARD, of this city, introduced a series of resolutions which closed by declaring that woman-suffrage was not affiliated with temperance work. Another Illinois delegate took issue with this view, and there was quite a lively discussion, which ended in supporting the resolutions. At this point of the discussion Brother MOODY took the platform, and hinted that the ladies didn't know what they were talking about, whereupon several of the irate females went for Mr. MOODY's scalp, as it were. He then got down off his high horse, organized a prayer-meeting, and poured oil on the troubled waters.

The Duke of Sutherland in an unlucky hour subscribed for four shares of the Glasgow Bank. He thought it was a reliable concern. Now that it has failed, he finds those four shares will cost him, so it is said, about $5,000,000. His loss will excite sympathy and regret, for he has never frittered away his enormous income, which was about $800,000 a year, in selfish pleasures. He has of late years expended large sums on railroads and other works, which will now probably be brought to a standstill. He is said to be an excellent practical mechanic and railroad engineer.

A New York newspaper is deeply enamored with the American system of trial by jury as illustrated by a case in one of the Justice Courts of Carthage, N. Y., last week. The amount in controversy was $7. To adjust the matter it required the drawing of fifty-three jurors, the administering of nearly 100 oaths, the windage of four lawyers, the services of five Constables, the consumption of three whole days and a portion of three nights, the taking of fifty or sixty pages of testimony, and all of this to reach the conclusion,—no cause of action.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 14.—Two daily readers of your paper were talking about finances, as it is our duty to do. A difference of opinion existed, as was likely. To settle a dispute, will you please answer the following through THE DAILY TRIBUNE: (1) Are the Bank-of-England notes a legal-tender? (2) Is the bank required to pay specie on all of its issues on demand? (3) Was the trade dollar ever a legal-tender? Yours, DAILY READER.

1. Yes.
2. It is.
3. Never.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* lets fly the following handful of shot from both barrels at the late Subsidy Convention:

The Chicago Commercial Convention, after all, turns out to have been a symposium of subsidy grabbers. It declared in favor of every raid on the National Treasury from the James River Canal to the Texas or Pacific, and said not a word for the improvement of the Mississippi, which is the only public work that is broad and national enough to merit a subsidy, nor for the Northern Pacific, which doesn't ask one.

Senator KELLOGG tells a Washington reporter that, if there had been a fair election in the South, the Republicans would have control of the next House by ten or twelve majority. The public has been aware of that fact long before Senator KELLOGG enunciated it.

Gov. POUND, Congressman-elect from the Eighth Wisconsin District, seems to stand well at home in Chippewa Falls, where he has resided for twenty years. One year ago the city gave an Opposition majority of 208. At the recent election POUND carried the city by 172—a gain of 380. POUND is the man who sat down on our EDEN so heavily that he (EDEN) declared he weighed a ton.

Seventy-odd ladies, who represented sixteen different States in the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union at Baltimore last week, went up to Washington and called at the White House. Mr. HAYES treated them kindly, and Mrs. HAYES gave them ice-water to drink without straws.

We find the following pointed remarks in the Dayton papers:

Maj. W. B. BUCKHAM left last evening for Chicago, to attend the Subsidy Convention.—*Dayton Democrat.*

Maj. W. D. BICKHAM didn't. He remained at his professional post of duty. The object of the Convention, as it appeared to him after investigation, did not command his approval. So he didn't go to Chicago.—*Dayton Journal.*

There is more legal-tender silver in France than in any other European nation, and yet it circulates side by side on equal terms with gold. It not only has the debt-paying power of gold, but the purchasing power as well. What reason exists in this country against its circulation that does not also exist in France?

Two Democrats named HOLMES and WILSON ran for Congress in Iowa Nov. 5, and now declare they will apply for admission to Congress as is PATTERSON. They are supported in this foolish claim by JOHN ISSAC, Presiding Elder of the Iowa Democracy.

At the recent Republican jollification meeting in Milwaukee one of the regular toasts was "An Honest Press." Nobody connected with the *Daily Murphy* was called upon to respond.

The Omaha *News* prints grave charges against the Congressional Indian Commission; that "They were gloriously and uproariously drunk" at the Metropolitan Hotel in that city.

The New York Clearing-House, in backing against silver, will find itself in the condition of the spunky little bull that undertook to butt the locomotive off the track.

Somebody tells the Washington *Star* that the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER will be quite likely to succeed Senator CHRISTIANCY when the latter's term expires which is not until 1881. "A gentleman from Michigan, an officer of the United States Senate, tells the *Star* that, if the Legislature-elect had the Senator to choose, CHANDLER would be elected by acclamation. The Legislature which will make the choice will not be elected until the Presidential campaign of 1880."

Missouri, at the late election, refused to adopt the constitutional amendment making the payment of a poll-tax a qualification of the voter.

The most ridiculous of all things is the New York Clearing-House undertaking to demonetize the legal-tender standard silver dollar.

Ex-Vice-President COLFAX and wife will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their wedding at South Bend, Ind., next Monday evening.

In the year 979 anno mundi, CHING LING PING invented the telephone, which, Chinese assert, has been in use in their country ever since.

Gov. TALBOT will probably issue a Thanksgiving proclamation asking the people to return thanks that they escaped Butlerism.

The Republican papers of Minnesota are proud of the 18,000 majority that was cast in that State at the last election.

Richmond *Whig*: "Why should not the South be 'solid?'" You've tried it once, and ought to know why.

The British Lion does not growl as fierce as he did. But then, he always preferred beef to mackerel.

FIRES.

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—This popular seaside resort, next to Long Branch the greatest rival of Cape May, and more a winter city than either of them, narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. Shortly after 1 o'clock the flames broke out in a grocery store, exactly opposite the United States Hotel, where the Potter Committee held its sessions. Before the Fire Department could do anything the flames gained great headway, and several adjoining houses were soon on fire. The whole block was in imminent peril, and at one time that large wooden structure, the United States Hotel, was in serious danger of catching fire, and considerable anxiety was felt for its safety, for, if it had ignited, the disaster at Cape May might have been repeated here. The fire extended on both sides of the starting point, and the following properties were destroyed: A store occupied by C. E. Adams, belonging to Lewis Reed, Jr.; the drug-store and residence of E. S. Reed; the dwelling and stationery store of Lewis Reed, Sr.; Gaynor's shoe store; and the residence, a cottage, of James M. Reed. All of the above-mentioned properties were insured in Millville and Newark insurance companies. The firemen worked heroically, and it is mainly due to their efforts that the surrounding houses were not burned. It is the opinion of many that, if a good supply of water and suction-hose had been provided, much valuable property would have been saved. However, the engine and other apparatus for fire were in good condition, and were the means of saving much property. During the fire considerable excitement was aroused in the city, and Mr. Edward S. Taylor, a house-painter, fell dead from overexcitement, he having been troubled with heart-disease. It is believed the loss will not exceed $50,000. The store of C. K. McPherson and the cottage of Gustavus Schwartz, and several small cottages, were also destroyed. They are insured. Nearly all the property destroyed was owned by Lewis Reed, and was rented by the occupants. The water supply ran short for nearly an hour, and, while efforts were being made to procure more, the fire gained headway. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of matches gnawed by mice.

AT BRADFORD, PA.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 15.—Fire broke out about half-past 9 last night in the wine-room over the Theatre Comique, caused by a defective chimney. It rapidly spread, and soon the whole lower end of the main street was in flames, and an area burned over extending from Boyleston street on the

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ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—This popular ... next to Long Branch the greatest ... May, and more a winter city than ..., narrowly escaped destruction by ... ing. Shortly after 1 o'clock the ... out in a grocery store, exactly op... ...ted States Hotel, where the Pot... ...e held its sessions. Before the ... ...nt could do anything the flames ... Beadway, and several adjoining ... soon on fire. The whole block ... ...minent peril, and at one ... large wooden structure, the ...es Hotel, was in serious ...ching fire, and considerable anx... ...or its safety, for, if it had ignited, ... Cape May might have been re... The fire extended on both sides ... point, and the following proper... ...royed: A store occupied by C. E. ...ing to Lewis Reed, Jr.; the drug... ...ence of E. S. Read; the dwelling ... store of Lewis Reed, Sr.; Sta... ...re; and the residence, a cottage, ... M. Reed. All of the above... ...roperties were insured in ... ...d Newark Insurance com... ...firemen worked heroically, ...inly due to their efforts that the ...houses were not burned. It is ... of many that, if a good supply of ...uction-hose had been provided, ... property would have been saved. ... engine and other apparatus for ...od condition, and were the means ...ch property. During the fire con...itement was aroused in the city, ...ard S. Taylor, a house-painter, ...rom overexcitement, he hav... ...oubled with heart-disease. It is ...es not to exceed $50,000. The ... ...s McPherson and the cottage of ...wartz, and several small cottages, ...royed. They are insured. Nearly ...y destroyed was owned by Lewis ... rented by the occupants. Too ...ran short for nearly an hour, and, ...ere being made to procure more, ...d headway. The fire is supposed ...caused by the ignition of matches ...e.

BRADFORD, PA.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 15.—Fire broke out ...at 9 last night in the wine-room ...atre Comique, caused by a de... ...ty. It rapidly spread, and soon the ... end of the main street was in ...ames, burned over extending from ...set on the north to Coudon on the ...on the Erie Railroad track on the ...d's dwelling-house on the west, on ...comprising fifty buildings, includ... ...t House, the Pierce House, the ... Express Building, Bovaird & Sey... ...e-shop and foundry, Stewart's ...nd numerous small hotels, board... ...houses, etc. Loss, about $150,000; ...0,000. Rebuilding will begin at ...

AT KNOX, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KNOX, Nov. 15.—A fire this morning at ... in the saloon of William Sce... ...rant one entire Block, destroying ... Hotel, *Stark County Enterprise*, ... of W. C. Boyls, J. E. Short, S. ... and L. H. Shotto, the grocery ... & Van Wormer, the dwelling of ... the grocery house of Moses Smith, ...odier, the dry-goods house of ...izell, and the saloon of J. W. ...e goods were mostly saved. The ... entire loss, as there was no in... ...supposed loss is $30,000. Nothing ...wn as to the origin of the fire.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—The fire at the ...entiary this morning burned a ...k building, over 200 feet long, in ... the cooper, carpenter, shoe, and ... Another building of similar ... occupied as a tobacco manufac... ...g-hall for the prisoners, was con... ...nged. There was much excite... ...he prisoners, but the guards, aid... ...e of the city and the militia, pre... ...attempts to escape. Loss about ...surance.

CHICAGO.

...from Box 323 at 10:45 yesterday ...aused by a pot of varnish catching ...ing in L. S. Birdwell's paint-shop, ... Clark street. Damage to build... $100.

ANOTHER HYPHEN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Negotiations for the ... of the *Daily Journal* (Republican), ...uis *Times* (Democratic), of this ...ued this morning, and hereafter ...ill be published as the *Times*, ...onducted as a strictly non-partisan ... George C. Hale, heretofore ... the *Journal*, will be manag... of the *Times-Journal*, and ...r and Eugene Field, of the latter ...ve places on the staff. Maj. R. S. ...ner manager of the *Times*, ...ed, but his position has not yet ... The business management will re... ...ged, with B. M. Chambers at ... Mr. Fisher as actual manager. ...*Republican*, which was owned by the ...e *Journal*, will be published for ... but it is understood negotiations ...or its purchase by the owners of ...ur.

BLACK FRIDAY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The public is likely to ...true story of "Black Friday," ..., through the medium of the ... District Court in the proceedings ... of Albert Speyers, the broker ...and Gould combination of gold ...e of $64,000,000 of gold, involv... ...ence between 60 per cent and one-... per cent premium, is the question ...ought before the Court in the pro... ...ing out of the case.

SHUT DOWN.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—John Bromley & ...e carpet-mills, have suspended ...gether. Most of the power-loom ...are females, struck several days ... a reduction of one cent per yard, ...ce followed to-day. As a conse... ...proprietors were compelled to close ...out the hand-loom weavers. The ...eavers in Beck's establishment ...n given notice of one cent reduc... ...will probably stop work to-mor...

THE TELEPHONE.

Grand Testimonial to Prof. Gray, Its Inventor.

Highland Park Gives Him a Banquet and Reception.

The Story of the Telephone---How It Was Invented.

All the Electricians Do Honor to the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Eloquent Speeches, Superb Banquet, Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul.

ELISHA GRAY.

Ever since the day when plain Elisha Gray ...who of late has had the title of Doctor pre...fixed to his simple cognomen, and also is per...mitted, as a Chevalier, to sport the bine ribbon ...of the Legion of Honor), ever since he perfected ...that wonderful invention of the age, the tele...phone, the citizens of Highland Park have had ...it in mind to give him some evidence of ...the honor in which he was held at home, and ...at the same time to emphasize such testimonial ...as they might be able to offer by the concurrent ...compliments of eminent scientists of the nation. The opportunity occurred last night, and, in all probability, it would not be stretching a point to observe, in the language of current journal...ism of the rural regions, that it was Highland Park's "proudest day," and that the "most notable event of the season" took place on the occasion of the reception and banquet, which were held and partaken of, respectively, at the Highland Hall.

It should be well known that Elisha Gray, a citizen of Chicago, and a gentleman of superior scientific attainments, which have led him chiefly into the investigation of electrical subjects, is the individual to whom, beyond all doubt, the world is indebted for the original invention of the speaking and the musical telephone. It is not the intention to here enter into any discussion of this subject, which has, since the claim of another scientist was advanced, been taken to the cognizance of a judicial tribunal for the purpose of deciding the claim of priority of invention; but only that is stated which Dr. Gray's associates advance, and which nearly all the scientists of the country are ready to concede, that to his brain is attributable the invention of that idea which has fairly worked a great revolution in telegraphy, and has demonstrated to a degree not hitherto believed possible the startling capacities and the wonderful adaptibility of electricity in that simple and yet almost magnificent instrument, the telephone. The patient labor, the persistent study, the multitudinous mishaps, the failures, and the final success which crowned so many months of research and experiment, are known alone possibly to Dr. Gray and a few who were associated with him; but that he did eventually produce a telephone which transmitted music hundreds of miles, in nearly its full volume and original harmony, and that he presented to the public a speaking telephone, by which messages might be transmitted great distances with the clearness of enunciation of close and personal communion, is testified to by the columns of this and other papers, which, at the right hand of popular science, in one of the issues of this evening designates the press, were ever ready to recognize the fact—and herald it to the world—of the dawn of a new light on the scientific horizon.

Although Dr. Gray has been honored, elsewhere, beyond all doubt none have had more genuine esteem for his abilities as an inventive genius, or greater respect for his personality, than those with whom he has for years been associated in the every-day walk of life,—the residents of Highland Park. And so it was that they had for a long time meditated some slight demonstration that should speak for them their sentiments, and impress upon the mind of the subject of their humble honors that his home held in it great esteem, which should suffer no deteriorating comparison with that of any other section.

It must be conceded at the very outset that Highland Park collectively, and those individually who wheels and hands the management of this affair was intrusted, did themselves as much credit by the simple and yet sincere, unostentatious, and yet emphatically lavish manner in which they testified their appreciation of genius and personal worth. Elegant in every detail that combined to make up the whole, and yet plain, wholesome, honest, the reception and the banquet were deserved and appropriate marks of esteem for one who has always distinguished himself by simplicity of manner and social equality with those with whom he has been thrown into contact. A passing compliment to the occasion can here be indorsed, simply. The character of the event above set down in its sentiments which were expressed and in the people who were present. The first reflected most intensely the warmth of the speakers who uttered them; the latter were represented by not alone the citizenship of Dr. Gray's home, but of other cities far and near, either personally or by the cheery and sincere messages which dropped from the wires during the evening, until the tables were covered much as were the brooks of Vallambrosa by the famed autumn leaves of that pleasant region.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception was held in the building known as Highland Hall, which is used as a female seminary. It was on this occasion most brilliantly lighted, and decorated with rare and beautiful flowers, and an orchestra stationed on the main floor flooded the building with harmony. From half-past 8 until long after 9 the guests thronged the broad and winding staircase leading to the parlor floor, until at last the arrivals became so numerous that it was fairly impossible to present them in the order of their coming. Prof. and Mrs. Gray occupied a position immediately before the doorway leading to the main hall, and were assisted in the pleasing and arduous duty of receiving by Prof. and Mrs. Weston, the former officiating as master of ceremonies during the entire evening, and also by Mrs. W. M. Goodridge and Mrs. N. E. Swartwood. During the presentations of guests a pleasing and unexpected episode occurred. The female pupils of the Seminary appeared in the main hall, headed by Miss Maggie Feagan, of Clinton, Ia., and Miss Belle Ewing, of Delmar, Ill., the latter bearing a magnificent floral tribute in the shape of a Cross of the Legion of Honor surmounted by a crown. Entering the parlor, the procession halted in front of Prof. Gray, where upon Miss Feagan most felicitously presented the flowers to the honored gentleman in behalf of her schoolmates, closing her beautiful remarks with the hope that he might ever bear the cross and wear the crown. The hour intervening before the throwing open of the banquet hall was delightfully passed by the guests, amongst whom may be named the following: The Hon. H. T. Helm and Miss Helm, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, the Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Col. and Mrs. James, Gen. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Basye, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Dr. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Jarris, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. J. H. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boynton, Mrs. Homer Boynton, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge, the Misses Dyer, Alley, Allen, Boulton, Leonard, Baldwin, Stoecklin, Maud Phillips, May Weston, Florence Shepherd, Elwood McMahon, Anthony Hopkins, Stockwell, Badger, Stevens, Marsh, Barnard, Funk, Root, Pettit, Brown, Patch, Little, Einstein, Hayward, Buckley, Godfrey, Wilson, Barber, Davis, Staples, Irwin, Lahar; Messrs. Fisher, Flynn, the Rev. Bissell, Beebe, Shepherd, Phillips, Wrenn, Prof. Matthews, Butler L. Boyington, and very many others. The greater proportion of the guests were residents of Highland Park.

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THE BANQUET.

Elegant taste had been exercised by Eckhardt, who had the management of the banquet. The hall was tastefully decorated in every part with beautiful flowers. At the head of the room Prof. Gray was seated, flanked by his friends of the electrical fraternity, while at the foot of the apartment was placed a lofty pyramid bearing all the wonderful inventions in electrical apparatus, which have thus far crowned the life of this gentleman. They were placed in such manner that they could be seen from all parts of the room, and were the centre of much curious interest. The instruments, in the order of their invention, were an automatic repeater, a patent cut-off, electric dial, printing instruments, automatic stock-printer, hotel, burglar, and fire-alarm annunciators, the musical telephone, and, surmounting the whole, the speaking telephone. An earlier invention than any here named, but not amongst the articles displayed, was an induction-relay. These inventions were during the evening explained in detail by E. M. Barton, of Chicago. After prayer and a vocal selection by the Misses Feagan, Miss Belle Ewing, of Delmar, Ill., the latter bearing a magnificent floral tribute in the shape of a Cross of the Legion of Honor surmounted by a crown. Entering the parlor, the procession halted in front of Prof. Gray, where upon Miss Feagan most felicitously presented the flowers to the honored gentleman in behalf of her schoolmates, closing her beautiful remarks with the hope that he might ever bear the cross and wear the crown. The hour intervening before the throwing open of the banquet hall was delightfully passed by the guests, amongst whom may be named the following: The Hon. H. T. Helm and Miss Helm, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, the Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Col. and Mrs. James, Gen. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Basye, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Dr. and Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Jarris, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. J. H. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boynton, Mrs. Homer Boynton, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Lasher, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge, the Misses Dyer, Alley, Allen, Boulton, Leonard, Baldwin, Stoecklin, Maud Phillips, May Weston, Florence Shepherd, Elwood McMahon, Anthony Hopkins, Stockwell, Badger, Stevens, Marsh, Barnard, Funk, Root, Pettit, Brown, Patch, Little, Einstein, Hayward, Buckley, Godfrey, Wilson, Barber, Davis, Staples, Irwin, Lahar; Messrs. Fisher, Flynn, the Rev. Bissell, Beebe, Shepherd, Phillips, Wrenn, Prof. Matthews, Butler L. Boyington, and very many others. The greater proportion of the guests were residents of Highland Park.

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...ers, which at that time was a valuable improvement.

If it is asked why Mr. Gray did not at once prosecute this feature of his invention, it is answered that his especial efforts during this time were directed to the perfection of a system of rapid and multiplied transmission of messages by means of the harmonic telephone,—the speaking telephone, of course, not being available for the ordinary commercial business of the telegraph.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of New Jersey, introduced an improvement in the construction of speaking telephones, and is entitled to much credit for what is known as the Carbon Telephone, which is an excellent transmitter, as also for the ingenuity displayed in his adaptation of the telephone in that curious instrument, the talking phonograph, which for a time had great notoriety.

Among the scientific writers of the day, Mr. George B. Prescott, Chief Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a treatise on "The Speaking Telephone & Talking Phonograph, Etc.," mentions Mr. Gray's as "the first articulating telephone ever invented," and, speaking of Mr. Bell's instrument, subsequently made, says: "It will be seen that it is precisely the same in principle, and almost identical in construction, with the receiving instrument shown and described in Mr. Gray's caveat of Feb 14, 1876."

Moses. Du Moncel, one of the foremost scientific men of the age, and Chief Electrician of the French Empire under Napoleon, in an elaborate and profusely illustrated work on the Telephone recently published in Paris, spoke in unmeasured praise of our countryman, Gray, giving him pre-eminence as the inventor, and with reference to the caveat of Mr. Gray above-mentioned, and the claim of Mr. Bell, says: "Since the year 1874, Mr. Elisha Gray had been occupied with a system of musical telephones which he wished to apply to telegraphic multiple transmission, and the investigation which he carried on for the purpose of establishing this system under the best possible conditions caused him to recognize the possibility of transmitting electrically articulate words," etc.

Then mentioning the date and particulars of Mr. Gray's caveat, and Mr. Bell's application of the same date (upon which it is now attempted to found a claim to this invention), says: "The few words in that patent [Bell's] which could refer to the writeunting telephone related to an instrument which by the acknowledgment of Mr. Bell himself could not furnish any satisfactory results."

In the caveat of Mr. Gray, on the contrary, the description of the apparatus to the electric transmission of speech was the only thing that was indicated. "The description of the system is complete, and the drawings which accompany it are so precise that a telephone constructed in accordance with them will present at once the wish, and that the banquet, *per se*, was a meal notable for the excellence of its detail, the relish of its dishes, and the homelike simplicity of its *cuisine*.

POST PRANDIAL.

Concluding the eating, the master of ceremonials, Prof. Weston, appropriately introduced the post-prandial exercises with the following observations:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The large assembly of friends around these tables to-night, in a grand gathering of citizens and strangers, indicates an occasion of more than common significance. It is an old custom to celebrate thus, with feasting and music, with flowing bowls and flowing souls, great events of public concern, or personal interest, or social welfare.

In accordance with this worthy custom, we are assembled to-night, not so much in any public interest, as in honor of our distinguished fellow-citizen, whose inventive genius has added the world under obligation by some of the most remarkable discoveries in modern science. We come to bring such testimonial as we may to the scientific skill, the social worth, and the personal virtues of our friend and neighbor, Elisha Gray. We come to indulge in a little honest pride that these important discoveries in electrical science have been made by an American citizen; that from the kite and key of Benjamin Franklin, along the wires of Morse, and through the coils of Henry, down to the telephone of to-day, this wonderful science has made its grandest progress on American soil. We are proud, moreover, that our discoverer is a citizen of Highland Park; that while Boston and Philadelphia will go on forever awarding the honors which attach to the name of Franklin, no Boston or Philadelphia man of to-day can claim the honors of this discovery with Elisha Gray; that while our discoverer is ready to acknowledge the value of contemporary labor in the same field with himself, his *priority* in this vein of discovery is matter of clearest record.

Nor shall we forget to-night the service which men of wealth have rendered to men of genius, in developing their grand ideas into grander realities. The rainbow which arches our heavens would be made up of a single color. Whatever tints of blue, or green, or rose may have been brought out, by combinations or oppositions of cloud and sunshine, the first result was obtained by the union of "White" was properly blended with the "Gray."

But, ladies and gentlemen, it is quite unnecessary for me to explain further the object of our gathering to-night. Like the attorney who opens a case in court, my office in these remarks is merely to indicate some things which we intend to prove by the grand arguments presently to follow. And from you, ladies and gentlemen, as the jury in this case duly impaneled, we expect a unanimous verdict in favor of our client.

Upon concluding his brief address, Prof. Weston announced the first of the regular toasts, as follows, "The Guest of the Evening," which was received by the guests in silence and standing.

S. R. BINGHAM.

The second toast, "The Telephone in Its Origin," was announced, whereupon S. R. Bingham, Esq., of Highland Park, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I do not appear as a historian, having been requested to present to you to-night a few of the facts in the brief history of the telephone. I bring you a summary, and if this statement shall aid in the correction of any misstatements which have been made concerning the matter by the public, we, to whom these facts have been familiar matters of personal interest and local pride, shall hail that result with enthusiasm, even though some of the names honorably mentioned in the pages of the people and journals, in these days, may be called in question with some disparagement.

If the press and the public have been misled,—either by the willingness of other men to wear borrowed laurels, or the reluctance of our modest friend to demand his own,—it is high time that we give to the press and the public *authenticated facts*, and so render unto our Cæsar the tribute which to him belongs.

Many of you will recall the time—somewhat less than five years—when it was mysteriously whispered among us that our neighbor Gray had made a new and wonderful discovery, touching the use of the practicability of transmitting musical tones through telegraphic wire.

Some of you will recall an evening, early in the summer of 1874, when, by invitation, Mr. Gray opened at his house a demonstration of this wonderful accomplishment.

Later on, in December, 1874, a musical entertainment was given in the Presbyterian Church in Highland Park, at which was introduced "The first public exhibition of Elisha Gray's Electric Telephone." And this was, indeed, the first demonstration to the public of the mysterious working of the new electric telegraph, the issue of which, in its varied modifications, has meanwhile become world-wide.

In its infancy the telephone, with Elisha Gray, made the acquaintance of an intelligent and resolute friend, in the person of Dr. Samuel S. White, of Philadelphia, who promptly became and has steadfastly remained its liberal patron and promoter. And to this gentleman, as to Prof. Gray's accomplished assistant, Mr. Goodridge, the world is incidentally indebted for the early introduction and perfection of this wonderful appliance.

During the year 1874 Mr. Gray pursued his experiments, making steady progress in the development of this invention, and securing its rights under the Patent laws of the United States, Canada, and Europe.

During 1875, his investigations brought him, step by step, to the production of the Speaking Telephone, and on the 14th of February, 1876, he filed in the United States Patent-Office at Washington, a caveat, setting forth as follows, viz.:

Be it known that I, Elisha Gray, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new art of transmitting vocal sounds, telegraphically, of which the following is a specification:

It is the object of my invention to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit, and reproduce them at the receiving end of the line, so that actual conversation can be carried on by persons at long distances apart.

Then follows a reference to sundry methods previously invented and patented by him, of transmitting musical sounds telegraphically,—upon a modification of which this invention was based.

Accompanying the application were pictures and diagrams, showing the form of apparatus and connections, and actually representing one person speaking into the transmitting instrument, and another person holding the receiving instrument to his ear at the other end of the line,—and after an elaborate description of the invention and mention of several proposed modifications and improvements thereof, he concluses with this clear statement,—

The obvious practical application of my improvement is to enable persons at a distance to converse with each other through a telegraphic circuit, just as they do now in each other's presence or through a speaking-tube.

This, my friends, was the origin of the speaking telephone, and there is no evidence whatever that prior to this date any other man than Elisha Gray had conducted, designed, or described any apparatus whatsoever for this purpose.

On the same date Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Boston, made application for letters patent, setting forth "certain new and useful improvements in telegraphy," and relating particularly to multiple transmission: but in the full description of his invention—covering several pages and accompanied by drawings—it is not claimed or intimated that the apparatus in question could be used for the transmission of articulate speech, nor that he had been able, or ever expected to be able, in any manner to transmit conversations telegraphically.

In January, 1877,—nearly a year later,—Mr. Bell made application for a patent, covering practically the same patterns and specifications contained in Mr. Gray's caveat, on file at the time, and, strange to say, the patent was issued, the Examiner subsequently explaining the strange transaction by stating that Gray's caveat had been overlooked. Of course the patent so obtained is by law void and worthless, and only remains to be so declared whenever a test case is reached in the courts.

It is true that subsequently to the date of Mr. Gray's caveat, Mr. Bell devised a remodification of the telephone, as originally designed by Mr. Gray, by substituting in place of the transmitter shown by Mr. Gray the same instrument shown by him as a receiver,—which at that time was a valuable improvement.

If it is asked why Mr. Gray did not at once prosecute this feature of his invention, it is answered that his especial efforts during this time were directed to the perfection of a system of rapid and multiplied transmission of messages by means of the harmonic telephone,—the speaking telephone, of course, not being available for the ordinary commercial business of the telegraph.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of New Jersey, introduced an improvement in the construction of speaking telephones, and is entitled to much credit for what is known as the Carbon Telephone, which is an excellent transmitter, as also for the ingenuity displayed in his adaptation of the telephone in that curious instrument, the talking phonograph, which for a time had great notoriety.

Among the scientific writers of the day, Mr. George B. Prescott, Chief Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a treatise on "The Speaking Telephone & Talking Phonograph, Etc.," mentions Mr. Gray's as "the first articulating telephone ever invented," and, speaking of Mr. Bell's instrument, subsequently made, says: "It will be seen that it is precisely the same in principle, and almost identical in construction, with the receiving instrument shown and described in Mr. Gray's caveat of Feb 14, 1876."

Moses. Du Moncel, one of the foremost scientific men of the age, and Chief Electrician of the French Empire under Napoleon, in an elaborate and profusely illustrated work on the Telephone recently published in Paris, spoke in unmeasured praise of our countryman, Gray, giving him pre-eminence as the inventor, and with reference to the caveat of Mr. Gray above-mentioned, and the claim of Mr. Bell, says: "Since the year 1874, Mr. Elisha Gray had been occupied with a system of musical telephones which he wished to apply to telegraphic multiple transmission, and the investigation which he carried on for the purpose of establishing this system under the best possible conditions caused him to recognize the possibility of transmitting electrically articulate words," etc.

Then mentioning the date and particulars of Mr. Gray's caveat, and Mr. Bell's application of the same date (upon which it is now attempted to found a claim to this invention), says: "The few words in that patent [Bell's] which could refer to the writeunting telephone related to an instrument which by the acknowledgment of Mr. Bell himself could not furnish any satisfactory results."

In the caveat of Mr. Gray, on the contrary, the description of the apparatus to the electric transmission of speech was the only thing that was indicated. "The description of the system is complete, and the drawings which accompany it are so precise that a telephone constructed in accordance with them will present at once the wish, and that the banquet, *per se*, was a meal notable for the excellence of its detail, the relish of its dishes, and the homelike simplicity of its *cuisine*.

POST PRANDIAL.

Concluding the eating, the master of ceremonials, Prof. Weston, appropriately introduced the post-prandial exercises with the following observations:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The large assembly of friends around these tables to-night, in a grand gathering of citizens and strangers, indicates an occasion of more than common significance. It is an old custom to celebrate thus, with feasting and music, with flowing bowls and flowing souls, great events of public concern, or personal interest, or social welfare.

In accordance with this worthy custom, we are assembled to-night, not so much in any public interest, as in honor of our distinguished fellow-citizen, whose inventive genius has added the world under obligation by some of the most remarkable discoveries in modern science. We come to bring such testimonial as we may to the scientific skill, the social worth, and the personal virtues of our friend and neighbor, Elisha Gray. We come to indulge in a little honest pride that these important discoveries in electrical science have been made by an American citizen; that from the kite and key of Benjamin Franklin, along the wires of Morse, and through the coils of Henry, down to the telephone of to-day, this wonderful science has made its grandest progress on American soil. We are proud, moreover, that our discoverer is a citizen of Highland Park; that while Boston and Philadelphia will go on forever awarding the honors which attach to the name of Franklin, no Boston or Philadelphia man of to-day can claim the honors of this discovery with Elisha Gray; that while our discoverer is ready to acknowledge the value of contemporary labor in the same field with himself, his *priority* in this vein of discovery is matter of clearest record.

Nor shall we forget to-night the service which men of wealth have rendered to men of genius, in developing their grand ideas into grander realities. The rainbow which arches our heavens would be made up of a single color. Whatever tints of blue, or green, or rose may have been brought out, by combinations or oppositions of cloud and sunshine, the first result was obtained by the union of "White" was properly blended with the "Gray."

But, ladies and gentlemen, it is quite unnecessary for me to explain further the object of our gathering to-night. Like the attorney who opens a case in court, my office in these

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Advancing and Gold Firm.

The Foreign Exchange Market—Money in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Mostly Easier—Meats in Fair Demand.

Other Provisions, and Grain, Quiet—Breadstuff Statistics.

FINANCIAL.

The demand for Government bonds was firm. Prices were strong, and in some cases showed an advance. The 6s of 1881 opened at 100 bid and 103¾ asked; the 5-20s of 1867 were 106¾ and 106¾; the 5-20s of 1868 sold at 109; the 10-40s were 107¾ and 107¾; the 5s, 105¾ and 106; the currency 6s, 121¾ and 122; the 4½s, 104¾ and 104¾; and the 4s, 100¾ and 100¾. The largest dealings are in the 4s, the supply of the older issues here having been about exhausted.

Gold was unchanged at 100¾, but was firm at that figure. Bids of ⅛ were freely made. To date the fluctuations for the year have been:

1878.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	100⅜	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛
February	101⅛	102⅜	101⅛	102⅛
March	102	102	100⅝	100⅝
April	101⅛	101⅛	100⅛	100⅜
May	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101
June	101	101⅛	100⅜	100⅜
July	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
August	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
September	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
October	100⅜	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜
November	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜

The commercial movement continues to be favorable to the resumption of specie-payments after next month. The trade returns from New York for last week show that while at the corresponding point last year the imports had reached $275,742,641, or about thirty-three and a half millions more than the exports, this year the imports have fallen off to $250,672,695, and the exports have nearly touched three hundred millions, causing an increase of about forty-four millions. The net difference is over $77,000,000.

The special feature of the foreign exchange market was the supply of Continental bills drawn against shipments of meats, the low prices of provisions having attracted orders. The posted rates for sterling were 482 for sixty days and 486¼ for sight. Transactions were at 481¾@481¾ for sixty days, and 485¾@486 for sight. Sterling sixty-day grain bills were 479¾ currency, and French grain bills were 536¼. Bankers' bills on Paris were 524¾ and 523¼; commercial, 526¾; Antwerp, 524¾ and 523¼; commercial, 526¾; Reichmark, 93¾ and 94¾; commercial, 93¾; guilders on Holland, 39¾ and 40¾; commercial, 39¾. The recent stiffening in the rates of sterling is attributed to the purchase of exchange by the United States Government for remittance to pay the Fisheries award of $5,500,000.

Consols opened at 95 15-16, and in the afternoon advanced to 96 1-16, and at the close to 96⅛.

The Chicago banks had only a moderately active day. Applications from the country for rediscounts are growing in amount, but the orders for currency are small. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,300,000.

There was a sale of Chicago City water bonds at 103¾.

Cook County 7s were sold at 106¾.

Numerous inquiries having been made about the "cash country" per cents" spoken of in yesterday morning's paper, it may be well to say that they were issued by the Typographical Union to obtain money for an interment fund for such of the members as come to a violent death. The entire issue has been sold at a premium.

Bankers and business men troubled with a surfeit of copper and nickel change are interested in knowing that Congress has provided a remedy by requiring the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in lawful money "all copper, bronze, copper-nickel, and base metal coinage of every kind when presented in sums of not less than $20." The coins should be sent, charges paid, to the nearest Sub-Treasury, and information furnished the Assistant Treasurer at the same time as to denominations and kind of money desired in exchange.

The general stock market was dull and uninteresting. Lake Shore was active, opening at 68¾, advancing to 69¾, and closing at 68¾.

Western Union advanced to 99¼, sold down to 97⅞, and closed at 98¾, ⅛ below the opening. The last dividend is a sure thing this time those who sell tell those who buy.

Erie was active. The opening, 19¾, was the highest and the close, 19¼, was the lowest price of the day. The Erie Company has contracted for the lease of 2,500 freight cars for $1,301,533.10, to be paid in twenty quarterly installments. A bear story about Erie in the New York *Graphic* is that at 12 Keene began to unload his stock in the London market. The curious sequels of the *Graphic's* tale are that Keene having sold in the London market, the stock "is now not at all well held" there, and that Keene having unloaded still "holds a large amount of stock."

The only three active stocks that showed gains were Rock Island, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore. The movement in Lake Shore has already been described. Rock Island opened at 118¾ and advanced at the close to 119½. Michigan Central advanced ¼, to 69¾.

Alton was very dull. There was 80 bid at the opening, and after that there were no prices made. The course of Alton stock has been a puzzle to outsiders. The road is well managed, has paid 7 per cent dividends for fifteen years, and shows increased earnings this year, but the price hangs between 80 and 85. One explanation given is, that a new and important railroad extension is being projected that will give the Alton a lively competition on its through business to Kansas City. The Wabash is to build a line from Chicago to Decatur, making a through connection from Toledo to St. Louis, as it has already a line from Decatur to St. Louis. At St. Louis, it will connect with the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. An old charter under which the extension to Decatur can be built has already been purchased by the Wabash. This plan is connected with the recent purchase of the control of the Wabash reported to have been made by Commodore Garrison and associates. Commodore Garrison is heavily interested in the Missouri Pacific, the business of which the Alton has threatened by crossing to its side of the Missouri River. The Kansas City & Northern wants to make good out of the new combination the loss of the Kansas City business which the Alton has been sending over that line, but which will go over the Alton's new line when finished. But 90 per cent of the Alton's business is local, and such a scheme as the above, if carried out, would not seem formidable enough to account for the low price of its stock.

The losses of the day far outnumbered the gains Among the active stocks Erie declined ⅜, to 19¼; St. Paul common ⅜, to 32; the preferred ⅞, to 67⅜; St. Joe common ½, to 16¼; the preferred ⅜, to 40¾; Western Union ⅜, to 98⅜; Illinois Central ⅛, to 79; Northwestern common ⅛, to 43¼; the preferred ⅛, to 75½; Wabash ⅜, to 29½; Union Pacific ⅜, to 97⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna ⅛, to 51¼.

Baltimore & Ohio common is 80¼@82½.

Pennsylvania sold Monday at 32¾@32⅞.

As the New York papers are now all bearing the stock market, the present, judging from previous experience with these oracles, must be a good time to buy.

People who buy or sell Wabash on the strength of reports of earnings will do well to read the following from the New York *Tribune*:

The figures published in the *Tribune* of Nov. 7 as the earnings for the month of October, 1877, of the Wabash Railway Company ($516,114) were those furnished by the Company's office in this city. Our correspondent is correct; the official report of the Company for 1877 gave the earnings of October as $472,366. The explanation now furnished us is that the figures for this year being estimated, the Company gave the estimated figures of last year for the comparison, instead of the ascertained actual figures. All of which goes to show that the estimated earnings of this year may prove to be as incorrect as was the estimate for 1877.

St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern stock, common and preferred, is stronger in the New York market. The Bank of the State of Missouri has sold its 9,000 shares preferred and 6,000 shares common to the President of the Bank of St. Joseph, a creditor of the broken bank.

Stockholders in the St. Paul Railroad can find a promise of better business in the immigration now going into the State of Minnesota. Secretary Bond, of the State Board of Immigration, reports that he is overrun with work.

The Atchison and other Western stocks were rather weak in the Boston market on Monday. Atchison sold as low as 31¼, but subsequently recovered to 33, which made the decline for the day but ½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley sold down to 59, but recovered to 60¼, against 62 last previous sale. Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska sold at 113@112¾, a decline of ¼; Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, 1¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ¾; Denver & Rio Grande, ½. In bonds Atchison landgrant 7s declined ½; Hartford & Erie 7s, ½; Denver & Rio Grande 7s, ex. certif., sold at 80½; and Cedar Rapids & Missouri River 7s at 106¾.

On Tuesday the unusual number of 2,500 shares of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were sold. The price was 110¾@110¾. It is seldom that more than 100 or 200 shares change hands.

Barbour, Swords & Co., of New York, have sent us their valuable monthly investment list for October, giving the price and particulars of all the stocks and bonds called on the New York Stock Exchange.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern reports a decrease for September of $28,920, and from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 of $204,603, in net earnings.

The Union Pacific report for September:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Surplus earnings.	Percentage operating expenses.
1878	$1,302,507	$544,723	$757,785	41 82
1877	1,159,332	603,338	555,958	52 04
Increase	$ 142,175		$201,792	
Decrease	$ 58,616			10 22

Wabash earnings for September:

	1877.	1878.
Gross earnings	$462,906 68	$544,603 16
Operating expenses	328,182 65	327,276 83
Net earnings	$143,718 01	$217,381 33

Atchison reports increased railway earnings of $25,340 in the first week of November, and $4,798 gain in land sales. There was a total increase of $30,138.

The Sierra Nevada stock is an applicant for a place in the list of the New York Stock-Exchange. The arrangements for a transfer office in New York are complete; the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will act as transfer, and the Union Trust Company as registering agents.

Boston holders of Consolidated Virginia and California stocks are said to regard the shutting down of work in the mines as a stock-market rig. This view is strengthened by the fact that the annual meetings of the Companies are held in January,—that of the Consolidated Virginia on the 9th, and that of the California on the 15th.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

STOCKS.	Closing Thurs. day.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
St. Paul	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32
St. Paul, pref	67⅞	67⅞	68¼	67⅝	67⅝
St. Joe	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16¼
St. Joe, pref	41¾	41	41¾	40¾	40¾
Western Union	98⅜	98¾	99¼	97⅞	98¾
Rock Island	118¾	118¾	119½	118¾	119½
Chi. & Alton	80	80			
Chi. & Alton, pref		102¾			
Illinois Central	79⅛	79⅜	79⅝	79	79
Lake Shore	68¾	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
Michigan Central	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	69¾
Northwestern	43¼	43¼	43¼	43	43¼
Northwestern, pf	76¼	76¼	76¾	75¾	75¾
Wabash	29	29	29½	29¼	29¼

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	99	99½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount.		
Mexican dollars, old and new	90	
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five Francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.90
Twenty marks	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.80
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.53	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	3.99

Gold and silver dollars were 100@100¼ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 100@99¾ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482	486¼
Belgium	5218	5218
France	5226	5188
Switzerland	5226	5188
Germany	9534	96
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¾
Sweden	....	27¾
Denmark	....	27¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	103¾	104
United States 5-20s of '67	106¾	107¼
United States 5-20s of '68	108¾	108¾
United States 10-40s	107¾	108
United States new 5s of '81	103¾	104
United States new 4½s	104¾	104¾
United States new 4s	100¾	100¾
United States currency 6s	121¾	....

LOCAL SECURITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	105½	106
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	105¾	106
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	108	108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	106¾	106¾
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	99¾	....
City Railway (North Side), 6 per cent	65	70
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div	118½	120
Gold & Silver Refining	....	105½
Chamber of Commerce	52½	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	....	104
City scrip	....	99¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Gold steady at 100¾. Carrying rates, 1@3. Borrowing rates flat.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet, except Louisiana consols, which were 2 lower.

The stock market to-day was active, especially for Lake Shore, Western Union, and Northwestern. The general list was strong in early dealings, with an advance of ¼ to 1¼. Western Union, Lake Shore, and New Jersey Central being most conspicuous in the improvement. Towards the close there was a reaction of ¼ to ¾, except in the case of Western Union, which fell off from 99¼ to 97⅞, recovered to 98¾, reacted to 97⅞, and finally sold at 98¾. The sharp fluctuation in Western Union was caused by conflicting rumors regarding the disposition of the stock now in the Company's treasury. Investment shares were strong, especially Harlem, Rock Island, and Fort Wayne. Transactions 150,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Lake Shore, 2,400 Wabash, 10,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 preferred, 5,500 St. Paul common, 11,000 Lackawanna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, and 40,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $312,000.

Customs receipts, $211,000.

Clearings, $7,700,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, quiet at 481¼; sight, 486.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,005,000.

Bar silver here 110⅝ greenbacks and 110 gold. Subsidiary silver coin ⅜@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons of 1881	110	New 4½s	104⅜
New 5s	103¾	New 4s	100⅜
Coupons, 6s	103¾	10-40s	107⅛
Coupons, 68	108¾	5-20s, 1865	106¾
New 5s	105¾	Currency 6s	121½

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	98⅜	C., C. & I	31⅜
Quicksilver	10	New Jersey Central	33
Quicksilver, pfd	32¾	Rock Island	119½
Erie	19¼	Ontario	30⅜
Mariposa	103	St. Paul, pfd	67⅜
Mariposa, pfd	102¾	Wabash	29¼
Adams Express	106½	Fort Wayne	102½
Wells, Fargo	98⅜	Terre Haute	2
American Express	49¾	Terre Haute, pfd	7½
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	80½
N. Y. Central	111¾	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102
Erie, pfd	34	Ill. Central	79
Erie, pfd	31	D., L. & W	51⅜
Harlem	131	Mo. Pac. Telegraph	23
Michigan Central	68¾	Missouri Pacific	114
Panama	122	C., B. & Q	110⅜
Union Pacific	97⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	11⅝
Lake Shore	68¾	H. & St. Joe, pfd	40⅜
Illinois Central	79⅜	C. P. bonds	107⅝
C. & P ex div	81¾	U. P. bonds	107¾
Northwestern	43	U. P. Land Grant	106
Northwestern, pfd	75¾	Sinking Funds	102¾

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	30⅜	Virginia 6s, old	23
Tennessee 6s, new	29	Virginia 6s, new	23
Missouri 6s	105¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Stocks broke badly after their regular call this afternoon, Ophir selling down to 51. Sierra Nevada down to 170, Union to 133, etc. Later they recovered slightly. The raid is attributed to insiders:

Alpha	14½	Hale & Norcross	18¾
Belcher	10¾	Julia Consolidated	5⅛
Belcher	8¾	Justice	7¼
Best & Belcher	22	Mexican	69
Bullion	3¾	Ophir	58
Caledonia	4⅝	Overman	22
California	3¾	Raymond & Ely	6¾
Choller	54	Sierra Nevada	190
Consolidated Virginia	9	Union Consolidated	143
Crown Point	35⅛	Yellow Jacket	42¾
Exchequer	7¾	Bodie	18
Gould & Curry	17¾	Washoe Consolidated	34
Grand Prize	37⅛		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Gold, 100¼@100¾. Sight exchange on New York, ½ discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Consols, money, 96⅛; account, 96 3-16.

American securities—Heading, 14; Erie, 20; preferred, 33¾.

United States bonds—6s, 100; 10-40s, 109¾; new 5s, 104⅝; 4½s, 106.

Amount of bullion gone in yesterday, $25,000; to-day, $8,000.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Rentes, 112f 70c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hoyne et al, 50 ft n of Fowler st, w f, 482 150 ft, dated Oct. 29 (German Savings Bank to Timothy Egan)..... $ 2,100

Hoynes, 50 ft s of LeMoyne st, w f, 24x150 ft, dated Oct. 16 (John Bushler to Patrick Ryan)..... 900

Hoynes, 74 ft s of LeMoyne st, w f, 24x150 ft, dated Oct. 23..... 900

Gerner et, 200 ft s of Twenty-third st, w f, 50 x150 ft, dated Nov. 12..... 3,500

North LaSalle st, 262-10 ft n of Superior st, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Charles Butler to John Phillips)..... 2,000

West Ohio st, 72-3-10 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x78 ft, dated May 28 (Isaac or William B. Ogden to Charles A. Leverage)..... 2,000

Sheldon st, 140 2-10 ft s of West Randolph st, w f, 50x180 ft, dated Feb. 19 (William W. Strong to Philo Carpenter)..... 5,000

Burling st, 225 ft s of Sophia st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 4 (John M. Jennings to James W. Kee)..... 2,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot on street between Ashland av and Laflin st, and 140 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 344x124¾ ft, dated Nov. 15 (Edward Koch to Peter Munch)..... 150

Union st, e of Vincennes av, 82x182½ ft, unimproved, dated Oct. 22 (Norman W. Talcott to R. T. Goodrich)..... 6,000

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for November delivery on the leading articles for last two days:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 6 85	$ 6 75
Lard	5 87½	5 82½
Shoulders, boxed	3 75	3 72½
Short ribs, boxed	4 25	4 12½
Whisky	1 06	1 06
Wheat	80¾	80¾
Corn	32¾	32
Oats	17⅝	18¼
Barley	81¾	84
Live hogs	2 60@3 10	2 60@3 10
Cattle	2½@4¼	2½@4¼

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	10,252	13,032	13,580	10,647
Wheat, bus	156,384	9,000	268,957	15,000
Corn, bus	75,444	92,387	189,708	153,768
Oats, bu	42,693	29,819	40,537	8,897
Rye, bus	6,769	4,980	1,000	....
Barley, bus	21,883	20,540	32,015	14,448
Grass seed, lbs	204,805	75,814	145,235	51,786
F. seed, lbs	252,189	175,400	196,572	....
B. corn, lbs	182,405	95,880	133,701	124,600
C. meats, lbs	74,800	340,900	3,415,231	2,127,351
Beef, bris	....	....	29	1,100
Beef, bris	221	140	251	447
Pork, bris	335	....	441	1,144
Lard, lbs	68,100	69,000	1,412,847	892,880
Tallow, lbs	26,800	9,683	84,120	....
Butter, lbs	183,536	136,068	69,510	67,620
D. hops, lbs	54	150	....	....
Live hogs, No	42,291	21,103	3,837	2,530
Cattle, No	3,553	3,613	2,204	1,440
Sheep, No	696	1,225	....	386
Hides, lbs	66,242	206,618	272,025	255,900
Highwines, bbls	....	....	91	50
Wool, lbs	27,800	147,457	162,582	98,578
Potatoes, bus	5,511	8,077	3,472	1,819
Coal, tons	10,702	5,150	681	1,250
Hay, tons	106	130	....	10
Lumber, m ft	5,383	3,005	2,855	3,093
Shingles, m	3,895	1,250	450	2,453
Salt, bbls	6,577	2,180	4,455	3,288
Poultry, lbs	25,530	1,375	6,940	....
Poultry, coops	....	50	....	....
Eggs, doz	29,700	581	....	629
Cheese, bxs	5,767	4,011	4,211	3,474
G. apples, bris	9,570	1,809	2,669	290
Beans, bus	....	20	253	129

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,875 bu wheat, 789 bu corn, 1,454 bu oats, 3,569 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 48 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 3 do (74 winter wheat); 3 cars mixed wheat, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 107 cars No. 2 do, 134 cars No. 3 do, 72 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (319 spring wheat); 1 car white corn, 36 cars high mixed, 17 cars new do, 23 cars new mixed, 95 cars No. 2 do, 84 cars rejected (256 corn); 9 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (29 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 14 cars extra No. 3 do, 20 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 5 cars feed (40 barley). Total, 731 cars, or 272,000 bu. Inspected out: 200,625 bu wheat, 157,379 bu corn, 12,717 bu oats, 23,072 bu rye, 22,636 bu barley.

The season of winter storage on grain in this city has now begun, and it looks as if the winter charges will aggregate a great deal more than for any one of several past seasons. The receipts are already well stocked, and will undoubtedly be filled to the brim before spring, unless low rail freights invite to a free shipping movement.

Well posted parties think we have now on hand about 50,000 brls old pork and at least 45,000 tcs lard. The stocks of lard now in the six Continental markets of Europe are estimated at 80,000 tcs, against 68,000 tcs Oct. 1.

There was a big excitement on 'Change yesterday over a lot of 130,000 lbs green hams, which the buyer claimed were light in weight, and which the seller alleged had shrunk since weighing. A shrinkage of 1 per cent is usually expected on green meats during a long wait after cutting.

The leading produce markets were dull and tame yesterday. There was little life in any department, and even corn slackened off from the excitement of the previous day; but oats and barley were firmer. Provisions dropped off in sympathy with a further decline in hogs, and a reduction of the foreign demand for meats to near zero. Wheat was dull because of large deliveries in the Northwest, though those in the Southwest were smaller, and the quality of our receipts was below the recent average, as shown in the big percentage of the lower grades.

The dry-goods market was quiet, with no important change in prices. Groceries were in good seasonable demand and were generally steady. Coffees were unsettled. Sugars were steady at the recent decline. Dealers in butter and cheese were not doing much, the demand being chiefly of a local character, and prices were weak. Dried fruits were fairly active and generally firm. Fish remain quiet and steady. There was a good demand for canned goods, and for peaches and small fruits the market was stiff. Oils, paints, and colors ruled steady. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were without quotable change.

The lumber market was steady. Cargoes sold at former figures. The supply at the docks was light and consisted chiefly of inch stuff. At the yards a good trade is in progress at uniformly steady prices. The falling off in receipts and winding up of the season have the effect to strengthen the market. Wood was quiet and steady. Hides were quoted weak, the large receipts causing buyers to hold off, and some of the tanners have withdrawn altogether. The demand for hay was light and chiefly for prairie, while timothy was dull, there being few shippers in the market. Seeds were steady and rather quiet.

Poultry was in fair request and steadier, the offerings being fresh and not so heavy as to cause depression.

Lake freights were rather quiet, and tame at Thursday's rates, 3½c being about the ruling rate on corn to Buffalo by sail, though carriers asked 4c. Room was taken for 135,000 bu wheat, 44,000 bu oats, and 57,000 bu barley.

Through rates by lake and rail were quiet at 13½c corn and 14½c wheat to New York, and 15½c corn to Boston. Lake and canal rates were nominal at 10@10¼c on corn and 11c on wheat to New York.

Rail freights were unchanged. Grain was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and fourth class at 35c, which includes meats.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Receipts—Flour, 16,925 brls; wheat, 172,070 bu; corn, 210,466 bu; oats, 53,575 bu; corn-meal, 338 pkgs; rye, 13,100 bu; barley, 41,250 bu; malt, 2,175; pork, 590 brls; beef, 2,250 pkgs; cut-meats, 4,495 pkgs; lard, 2,117 pkgs; whisky, 1,147 brls. Exports—24 hours—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 179,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Nov. 9, 1878	18,593,000	10,848,000	3,158,000	5,091,000
Nov. 2, 1878	17,693,000	10,905,000	3,476,000	5,094,000
Oct. 10, 1877	8,815,765	6,320,619	2,036,403	2,343,394
Nov. 11, 1876	11,526,601	8,781,582	3,119,478	4,610,993
Nov. 13, 1875	14,220,488	4,073,306	1,977,110	3,181,674
Nov. 14, 1874	8,834,324	4,388,809	2,926,910	2,948,462

Also 1,434,000 bu rye, against 1,407,000 bu a week previous

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago	156,384	268,359
Milwaukee	73,160	67,905
New York	172,070	179,000
Detroit	36,397	47,563
Toledo	2,201	35,000
St. Louis	78,500	92,000
Baltimore	65,208	123,000
Philadelphia	37,000	37,000
Total	694,501	837,347

The following table shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. to Nov. 9, in the years named:

Articles.	1878.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	3,112,501	4,360,415	4,961,574
Wheat, bus	68,666,339	38,564,562	42,657,454
Corn, bus	70,162,143	57,167,466	52,711,000
Oats, bu	20,975,491	16,324,297	16,478,627
Barley, bus	8,084,676	5,230,026	6,161,978
Rye, bus	3,953,436	1,323,077	1,397,915
Total grain, bu	170,203,055	119,109,202	119,413,124

CORN, WHEAT, AND RYE.

It is gleaned from the current report of the National Department of Agriculture, that the product, acreage, and value of the corn crop in the ten leading corn-producing States for 1877 was as follows:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Illinois	293,000,000	8,983,517	$75,400,000
Iowa	170,000,000	4,814,159	30,000,000
Missouri	163,000,000	3,553,724	27,810,000
Kansas	98,000,000	2,708,389	20,700,000
Ohio	97,000,000	3,079,365	28,450,000
Indiana	96,000,000	3,200,000	22,640,000
Kentucky	59,500,000	1,983,886	19,040,000
Tennessee	54,500,000	2,020,000	16,340,000
Texas	48,000,000	2,041,667	21,070,000
Pennsylvania	41,120,000	1,248,000	21,971,000

The yield per acre in Kansas is given at 36.5 bu, Nebraska 38, Illinois 29, Iowa 34.5, Missouri 26, Ohio 31.5, Indiana 30, Kentucky 30.3, Tennessee 25, Texas 24, Pennsylvania 33, Michigan 31, Wisconsin 28, Minnesota 29, California 30, Oregon 26, Arkansas 24.

The rank of the eleven wheat-producing States for 1877 is placed as follows, with the product, acreage, and value of the crop:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Iowa	37,810,000	2,627,584	$32,894,700
Minnesota	33,326,348	1,601,316	24,245,194
Illinois	32,903,000	2,000,000	34,320,000
Ohio	28,000,000	1,733,333	32,240,000
Indiana	24,600,000	1,666,553	27,036,000
Wisconsin	22,000,000	1,466,667	20,468,000
California	22,000,000	2,115,799	28,600,000
Michigan	21,860,000	1,250,857	20,703,000
Missouri	20,000,000	1,428,571	20,000,000
Pennsylvania	18,200,000	1,400,000	24,752,000
Kansas	14,400,000	1,066,667	11,808,000

The product, acreage, and value of the rye crop in the ten leading rye-producing States is as follows:

States.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Pennsylvania	3,400,000	340,000	$2,346,000
New York	3,300,000	220,000	2,376,000
Illinois	2,844,000	158,000	1,422,000
Wisconsin	2,760,000	174,000	1,434,000
Kansas	2,400,000	120,000	867,000
Kentucky	1,125,000	60,538	877,500
Virginia	725,000	46,421	391,500
Virginia	585,000	58,610	286,650
Indiana	540,000	36,000	302,400
New Jersey	525,000	36,972	367,500

In the average yield of rye per acre Oregon ranks first, producing 22 bu, and Kansas ranks second, producing 20 bu. Then follow Illinois, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Michigan, in the order named.

ENGLISH BREAD.

The New York *Tribune* says:

England's dependence upon foreign fields for bread supplies is a source of increasing anxiety on that island. Nine times in the last eleven years the harvest has been passed, and last year the deficit was greater than ever before: but the present year (in the nine months ended August) has made an advance upon the record of 1877. Already, thus early the equivalent of 85,000,000 bu has been received. It is a matter of pride that this country is still able to retain the lead in furnishing the needed supply, and even attain unprecedented prominence, not only equaling the united contributions of all other countries, but sending 60¾ per cent of all the wheat imported, and about 58 per cent of the wheat and flour together, for the first nine months of the present year. Leaving out the details of minor contributions, the supplies to Oct. 1 are as follows:

	WHEAT.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.
Russia, cwts	5,730,893	8,191,258	6,253,979
Germany, cwts	1,916,741	2,635,535	3,726,408
United States, cwts	16,083,142	13,329,683	22,562,818
Total importation	34,329,085	38,687,573	37,284,131
	FLOUR.		
United States, cwts	1,821,923	1,118,380	2,636,290
Total imports, cwts	4,314,424	3,104,011	5,760,102

British India, which sent in nine months of last year 4,226,627 cwts, has contributed only 1,497,410 this year, and shipments will scarcely reach 2,000,000 cwts, although four times as much as in 1877. Our neighbors of the Dominion are forwarding less than in 1876. The figures are:

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Wheat, cwts	1,767,923	679,298	1,570,638
Flour, cwts	365,675	149,741	245,000

The receipts of maize in Great Britain for similar periods of the past three years are respectively 31,677,-657 cwts, 29,647,000 cwts, and 34,653,433 cwts, showing great activity in the corn trade, which is mainly with this country.

There has been a marked change in the American sources of wheat supply this year. So far the receipts from the Pacific coast have been scarcely more than half as large as in 1877, while the Atlantic coast advanced shipments from 4,775,593 to 18,437,066 cwts. The small figures of last year were due to the scarcity in the spring-wheat region,—the section from which exports usually spring,—but the present is a general failure of the Atlantic States' crop, which was in several districts unusually abundant.

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Chicago Custom-House Nov. 15, 1878: Fowler Brothers, 1,277 sacks salt; Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 1,000 cases tin; H. Schimpferman & Son, 22 cases champagne; Armour & Co., 1 brl hams. Collections, $3,663.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and easier. Pork was dull, lard quiet, and meats rather more active than the recent average. Hogs were quoted lower, and that fact produced a decline in product, especially as Liverpool was reported 3d lower on lard and 6d off on meats.

...—Wheat, 21,000 qrs; Americ..., 18,000 qrs. ...and fabrics at Manchester firmer.
...EAT, Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—22½d.

AMERICAN CITIES,

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

...ORK, Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Winter wheat further ...@1c per bu under generally free offerings, ...e rule quite heavily; spring attracted little ..., though offered lower. Corn in less request ...ced off 1@1½c per bu, closing weak; mixed ...ungraded, 42@46½c. Rye dull and heavy; ...sters quoted at 58@59½c. Oats in less active ... white Western, 8,000 bu, at 32@39½c; No. 2 ...31½@32c.

...TON—Mess pork more active, closing strong. ...orn mess in better demand at firmer rates. Cut ...more demand at unchanged prices. Bacon in ...and and quoted lower for Western long clear, ...steam lard in fair demand at higher figures; ...$8.25@$8.25. ...—About steady; prime to choice at 6½@6¾c. ...—Raw dull on a basis of 7@7¼c for fair to ...ing Cuba.

...R—Very dull; offered at $1.00 for regular. ...rts—Fair inquiry, chiefly in the charcoaling ...enerally steady rates; for Liverpool engaged ...ipboard by steam, 8,000 bu wheat at 4d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

...ORK, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Steady; ...eady; November, 9.58c; December, ... 9.53c; February, 9.66c; March, 9.77c. April, ...7,000 bales; last year, 192,000; total receipts ...ited States ports to date, 1,356,000; last year, ...; exports from all United States ports for the ...,000; last year, 93,000; total exports from ... all United States ports, 514,000; last year, ...stock at all interior towns, 104,000; last year, ...stock at Liverpool, 285,000; last year, 221,000; ...American afloat for Great Britain, 535,000; last ...,000.

...—Heavy; fair demand; receipts, 17,000 brls; ...and Western, $3.25@3.75; common to good ...@3.90; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; white ...rra, 4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.90@5.00; $3.75@4.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.10@...

...Wheat heavy; receipts, 172,000 bu; ungraded ...@1.07; No. 3 spring, 80@83c; ungraded ...No. 2 do, $1.02@1.03; No. 3 do, $1.03@... No. 1 do, $1.07@1.07½; ungraded amber, $1.03@... 2 amber, $1.03@1.03½; ungraded white, $1.03 ...2; No. 3 do, 97c; No. 2 do, $1.03@1.04½; ...$1.05@1.05; extra do, $1.10@1.11; No. 1 Western, 5...@1.06; No. 2 White, $1.10@1.11; No. ...quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, ...,000 bu; ungraded, 43@46½c; No. 2 white, ...@47c; No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c; No. 3 white, ...receipts, 55,000 bu; No. 2, 39@40c do white, 39½@... 39¼c; do white, 39¾@40c; No. 1, 21½@... 39½@39¾c; white do, 39@39½c; ...mixed; shipping, $35@40@40.00. ...ominally unchanged.

...—Coffee—Market dull. Sugar dull and ...Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice nom...nged.

...—Quiet and firm; United, crude, 8½c; ...c.

...—Steady at 6½@6 9-16c.

...—Steady; 37½@1.40c.

...—Steady; 1.30@1.40c.

...eavy; Western, 25@25½c.

...—Pork more active; mess, $7.60@8.00. ...for choice. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut ...dy; long clear middles, 4½c; short clear ... Lard firm; prime steam, $4.20@4.25. ...Market dull; $4.20@4.25.

...Western, 2@9c.

...—Market dull at $1.08 bid; $1.09 asked.

...BALTIMORE.

...RE, Md., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Dull and easy; ...otably lower; Western super, $3.00@3.75; do ... $3.75@4.00; do family, $4.50@5.00. ...Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 Penn... at $1.03½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot ...mber, $1.04@1.04½; December, $1.04@1.04½; ...$1.05@1.05¾. Corn—Western dull and ...Western mixed, spot and November, 47½c; ...December, 46½@46¾c; January, 46@46½c; ...Oats—Dull and easy; Pennsylvania, 27@28c; ...hine, 26@26½c; do mixed, 26@27c. Rye—Fair ...and steady at 56@59c. ...and heavy; Pennsylvania, $11.00@12.00; ...nominal. Boxed meats in good demand; ...$3.07½ first week in December; long and ...$4.30. November, short clear held at ...ash. Bacon steady at $4.25, $4.37½, and ...

...Active and firm at $1.04.

...Steady and unchanged.

...OIL—Higher at 58@59c.

...MILWAUKEE.

...EE, Wis., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and ...

...Wheat quiet; opened 2c lower; closed steady; ...sukee hard, $1.01; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97@... ...ist; November, 81c; December, 81¾c; January, ...No. 2 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 3, 86c; rejected ...orn firmer; No. 2, 32½c. Oats steady; No. ...c. Rye steady; No. 1, 43c. Barley quiet; ...Flax quiet; December, 87c.

...ns—Steady; quiet. Mess pork, old, $6.87½. ...Prime steam lard, $5.85.

...Wheat to Buffalo, 9@9½c.

...Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu. ...rs—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 68,000 bu.

...LOUISVILLE.

...LE, Nov. 15.—COTTON—Steady at 9c. ...Dull and unchanged.

...Wheat firmer; red, 90c; amber and white, ...Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 40c; ...Oats firm; white, 24c; mixed, 22½c. Rye ...ady, with a fair demand.

...PORK—Nominal. Lard market easier; ...ckets, $6.75@7.00; do Rex, $8.00. Bulk ...ty; shoulders, 2½c; clear rib, 4@4½c for ...Bacon steady; shoulders, 3½; clear rib, ...clear, 4½c. Hams—sugar-cured nominal. ...Steady at $1.04.

INDIANAPOLIS.

...POLIS, Nov. 15.—HOGS—Firm; choice, $2.75 ...$2.50@2.70; stockers, $2.00@2.40; re...

...Quiet; fancy, $3.00@3.50; family, $4.00@...

...Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 87c. Corn quiet at ...Steady; white, 31c; mixed, 30½c. Oats ...—Shoulders, 2½c; clear rib, 3½@3¾c. ...Hams, 6½@6½c. ...—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, ...

BOSTON.

...Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Steady; Western super, ...common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin, ...$4.00@5.00; Minnesota do, $4.50@5.75; ...olis' Hillers and Michigan, $4.50@5.00; Illi...diana, $4.75@5.50; St. Louis, $4.75@5.50; ...corn, $5.00@5.75; extra do, $5.10@6.00; ...corn; mixed and yellow, 51@52c; ...50@52c; new, 47½@49c. Oats steady; No. 1 ...white, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 31½@32½c; No. ...mixed, 30@32c. Rye, 55c. ...Flour, 6,000 brls.

TOLEDO.

...Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, ...mber and white, 96c; No. 2 red winter, spot and ...@96c; January held at 96c, 89½c bid; May ...@94c. Corn quiet; No. 2, new, 32½@33½c. ...—Wheat, 72,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu. ...—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 38,000.

DETROIT.

...Mich., Nov. 15.—FLOUR—Dull and steady ...

...Best lower; extra, 93½c; No. 1 white, 83½c; ...93@c; January, 90½c; No. 1 milling, 91½@... 2,367 bu; shipments, 475,883 bu.

BUFFALO.

...Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Generally neglected, ...ominally unchanged. ...Canal and railroad freights nominally ...

OSWEGO.

...Nov. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra ...ligan, $1.39; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95c. Corn ...2 Toledo, 44c.

PEORIA.

...Nov. 15.—HOGSWINE—Dull and easy; ...96; no sales reported

PETROLEUM.

...ORK, Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet; ...ths, 110 test, 9c.

...o, Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, ...arker's for immediate shipment; refined, ...Philadelphia delivery.

...a, Pa., Nov. 15.—PETROLEUM—A fair amount

MARINE NEWS.

CONCERNING RECENT MISHAPS.

Now it is stated that nothing has been done toward releasing the schr George H. Waud.

During the late fire at Green Bay City the schr Annie M. Peterson had a narrow escape from destruction.

The schr F. C. Leighton has been gotten afloat at Point Abino, and towed to Buffalo for repairs.

The wrecking sloop Magnet was engaged in working at the tugs Mystic and Peck at last accounts.

The drift at the Limeklin Crossing of Detroit River was damaged again Wednesday night, and operations ceased for a time.

The schr Daniel Ingraham, has contracted to lift the cargo of 370 tons of cannel and Massillon coal out of the wrecked schr Lively, ashore near that place.

It is now thought that the barge Rutter, stranded at Ludington, can be saved. The wrecking tug A. J. Smith is at that port for the purpose of getting the Rutter off, if it is found possible to do so.

A new bowsprit, jibboom, and railheads are being made for the schr Lone Star, to replace those carried away in the recent tilt with the schr Stephen Bates in Milwaukee Bay.

The damaged prop Quebec will probably require an expenditure of $5,000 to make her good again, it is said by the Detroit Dry-Dock, and workmen are busily engaged upon her. There was no insurance upon her hull.

A dispatch was received here yesterday from Grand Haven stating that the schr. H. B. Moore was gotten off the beach and towed into harbor. She was not damaged any, and will probably be called and put in shipshape for taking on a cargo of lumber.

A Grand Haven dispatch says the schr Montesello has been abandoned. The tug Niagara broke a twelve-inch hawser trying to pull her off Thursday. She lies on the north end of the steamship Milwaukee, beached at Grand Haven several years ago. The Montpelier was built at Clayton, by S. G. Johnson, in 1866; was of 290 tons, and owned by Merrick, Fowler & Sacrlippe, of Detroit. She rated B 1.

A correspondent at Manistee states that the schr D. R. Owen still lies in the channel there, where she sunk over a week ago. She will probably be removed from the channel, as the danger of entering the harbor is increased. The contractors, a number of days before the accident, had sunk a crib under water, and were waiting for the weather to put on the superstructure. The crib extended into the lake some fifty feet beyond the pier light, unknown to the master of the Owen, and in entering the harbor during a gale struck this sunken crib and wrecked his vessel.

THE WRECKING QUESTION.

A late editorial in the Toronto *Globe* on the wrecking question contained the following:

It seems clear to every one that the very foundation of good wrecking law is the most complete reciprocity, and it is manifest that the law as at present stands in the ...ghts of the masters of vessels to save other vessels in ...ress, or when they themselves are in distress, is that ...ever or rescued may be, the less chance there will be of ...mptation to life and property. It is vessel has become ...mpossible or dangerous to save her, it would not like tug ...at arrives first on the scene have the privilege of do...ing all that is possible to save her, and her crew not ...ave, from whatever quarter they may come, to interfere under ...ch an arrangement that a United States tug would ...ave the privilege and profit of rescuing a vessel in ...anadian waters, but on the other hand, Canadian ...ors would frequently enjoy a similar privilege with ...spect to vessels in United States waters.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The authority of ...n American official, that the wrecking question is ...not a matter for legislation by Congress; that it ...as decided years ago in treaties between this ...country and Great Britain; and that in issuing ...instructions" to Customs officers, Secretary Fish...an Minister of Marine has simply acted in accordance ...ganly.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

...LEVELAND, Nov. 15.—The prop Sheldon and ...onsort Ely are going to Escanaba, light, for another load of ore, which will be their last trip.

The schr H. B. Brown was released from her position in the mouth of the river Thursday evening by a tug, and, after sticking at the Willey street bridge, and again at the Hannah coal-dock, finally reached her discharging place. She was no doubt loaded too deep for the fall of the year.

The schr Charley Crawford was loading 3,000 tons of ore at the Commercial Street Elevator yesterday, with miscellaneous freight, she takes to Caseville. From there she will load salt for Cleveland.

The scows S. J. Tilden and Nahant are chartered for coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 90 cents, and the schr H. J. Webb, coal to Chicago, on private terms.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Lake freights steady at 30c for coal to Chicago and Milwaukee. Charter—Merchandise to Cleveland, 40@50c per ton.

Cleared—Props Inter-Ocean, Juniata, Montana, Chicago; schrs S. V. R. Watson, Charles Foster (1,200 tons of coal), Red, White, and Blue, Means (800 tons of coal), Chicago; E. M. Carrington (380 bris of salt), Vermilion; Franz Sigel (197 tons of coal), William Young (1,000 brls of cement), A. J. Dewey (75 tons of sand), Detroit; A. H. Bartzell, Toledo; barge Argonaut, Chicago.

Vessels passing Port Colborne in twenty-four ending 6 p. m., 14th inst.—Westward—Schr Jennie Wing, Detroit.

Eastward—Barks Pulaski, Oswego; schrs Smith, and Fox, Oswego; Wave Crest, Cleveland.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quoted yesterday at 3¾c on corn and 4c on wheat, with not much demand and few offerings at those rates. Room was taken for 150,000 bu wheat, 57,000 bu barley, and 47,000 bu oats: The prop Colorado, wheat and barley; the schr F. A. Georger, wheat through via Buffalo; the Butcher Boy, wheat to Port Colborne; the E. M. Jewett, wheat to Black Rock; and the Pathfinder, barley, to Cleveland. The J. N. King was substituted for the Antelope for corn. Steamer room was probably engaged for 50,000 bu wheat in addition to that noted above. In the afternoon the prop N. K. Fairbank was chartered to load 50,000 bu wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 4½c.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Arrivals—Schrs Eliza Allen and R. P. Beals, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop William H. Barnum (1,200 tons coal), Chicago; schr H. J. Bates, Vermilion; schr R. P. Beals, Buffalo.

The prop Wissahickon, of the Anchor Line, is loading coal for Chicago.

The last west-bound boat of the Lake Superior Transit Company left Erie for Duluth this morning.

James Quinlan, Second Mate of the prop Atlantic, was robbed of jewelry and clothing valued at $100 while the boat laid in Erie.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—To-day the schr Houghton was chartered at 5c for wheat to Goderich, the vessel to winter with cargo on board.

Arrived—Steam-barges Alcona, Nero and consort, Putnam.

Cleared—Schrs Mystic Star, Mont Blanc, Oliver Mitchell; steam-barge C. G. Kershaw.

The schr Granada is now twenty-two days out on a trip to Sutton's Bay, after a cargo of wood. When seen last, on Sunday, she appeared to be leaning badly, as the crew were constantly at the pumps.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 15.—Down—Props Scotia and St. Paul.

Up—Props Oscoda, Salina and barges, Sparta and consort.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 15.—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props J. Charles, Jarvis Lord, China, Pittsburg, Delaware with Scott, Lisagar and consort, Cuyahoga and barges.

Arrived—Schrs Wm. Winslow.

Down—Props Japan, St. Louis, Benton, H. W. Jennes and barges.

Wind—East, fresh. Weather cloudy.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Upon the information of a prominent member of the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association, it was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the barkentine Salad had paid the penalty of $125 for cutting the Port Huron rate, and the owner himself now comes to the front with the following denial:

The statement in to-day's issue that the barkentine Salad had paid the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association $125 as a penalty for having cut the rates of that organization is without foundation in fact, no such payment having been made or authorized by me.

OWEN NAIAD.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUFFIN'S CREEK, Nov. 15.—A mutiny occurred on board the schr Jessie Drummond while off this port to-day. A sailor named Newman, on being ordered to go to work, struck at the Mate with a knife, inflicting ugly wounds on his arms and legs, and threatened to kill him. The Captain, coming on the scene, drew his revolver and fired. The shot, however, did not take effect. The schooner signaled for help, and a tug went to her assistance, when Newman was arrested, brought ashore, and committed for trial. The Mate is in a critical condition from loss of blood, and his wounds will probably terminate fatally.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 15.—Arrived—Prop Anna Smith; schrs Shawnee, Thomas W. Ferry.

Cleared—Prop E. B. Hale, Superior; schrs Thomas Quayle, Alva Bradley, Sandusky; John Burt.

Passed up—Prop Winslow.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 15.—Arrivals—Props Welcome, Hennepin, 6,300 bu oats; Cataract, Utica, 7,000 bu oats, 1,700 bu wheat.

Cleared—Props China, Hanona, 20,000 ft lumber, 70,000 shingles; Omaha, Morris, 70,000 ft lumber; Atlantic, Perry, 25,000 ft lumber; 224,213 ft lumber, Ottawa; Morning Light, Peru, 83,447 ft lumber.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

G. W. Holt, of the firm of Holt & Ensign, proprietors of the Commercial Line of Propellers, is in the city on business.

The steam-barge Fairbank and schrs E. J. McVea and Havana left for Milwaukee last evening to load wheat for below.

A number of lumber vessels began to strip yesterday preparatory to laying up, among them the schrs John Bean, Minnie Mueller, Barbarian, Maine, William Jones, Peoria, and Cuyahoga.

The schr Porter, Capt. McLeod, leaves for Escanaba to-day for a cargo of iron-ore consigned to Cleveland. If the weather and freights are favorable she may return to this port or Milwaukee.

The tugs Hackley and McClellan left for Michigan City last night with a dredge and two scows, for use on the harbor work in progress at that port. The tug O. H. Green also departed with two scows for the same port.

The wind blew light from nearly all the cardinal points of the compass yesterday, but came mainly from the southeast. There were a few arrivals of lumber-loggers and a small number of departures.

Capt. Gorman, whose life-saving exploits have been referred to on several occasions by THE TRIBUNE, rescued a man from drowning in the river late Thursday night, near Randolph street bridge.

The prop City of Montreal, recent wreckage from which furnished material for a first-class disaster that happily did not occur, arrived here shortly after Thursday midnight. The damage she received on her last trip to Collingwood has been repaired.

ELSEWHERE.

The Custom-House at Bay City has been removed to Centre street, next to the Fraser House.

It is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 persons have been carried on the prop City of Montreal per and excursion boats out of Detroit the past season.

Capt. Thompson, author of the Coast Pilot bearing his name, has been sent to the Marine Hospital at Detroit by friendly mariners. He was found in a condition of want and ill-health.

The tugs Ballentine and Stranger will break ice at the Ambersteburg crossing of Detroit River, for the Canada Southern Railway Company, and are now being fitted at Detroit for the work.

The Detroit *Free Press* says Frank Kirby was not at Buffalo for the purpose of arranging with the managers of the Union Steamboat Company to draw plans and name specifications for a new 2,000-ton propeller, etc., as stated in the *Post and Tribune*.

Toronto *Globe*: "The Harbor-Master, Mr. Carr, announces that the buoys in the Eastern Gap and at the sunken boiler will be removed between the 15th and 20th inst.; the buoys off the lighthouse on or before the 30th.; the buoys in the Western and Don channels, not before the 15th of December. The light on the Queen's Wharf will be discontinued on the 24th December."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Schr C. Mechelin, Manistee, lumber, Light-House.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Tug New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.
Scow Kitty Grant, Benton, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Scow O. B. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Scow W. Finch, Packard's Pier, lumber, North Branch.
Scow O. Sullivan, Muskegon, lumber, to order.
Schr James Parker, Muskegon, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's, lumber, Market.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Scow Banner, South Haven, lumber, Rush street.
Scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Scow Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, McCormick's.
Scow Vocilin, Holland, tile, Rush street.
Scow Maine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop W. Crippen, Manitowoc, lumber, Market.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, lumber, Market.
Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop T. W. Sheets, White Lake, lumber, Fork street.
Prop Mary Groh, Pike's Pier, wood, State street.
Schr E. M. Stanton, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Cayuga, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Scow Granger Packard's, lumber, Chicago avenue.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop N. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, lumber, State street.
Sch Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Ketchum, Jacksonport, logs, Barrington.
Schr Ostrich, Saumico, lumber, Burlington.
Schr Gipsey, White Lake, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, sundries.
Prop City Montreal, Collingwood, sundries, Adams street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Breeden, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Hannah Ella, Muskegon, lumber, Rock Island.
Schr C. D., Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr Little Sailor, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr James R. Benson, St. Catherines, grain.
Schr James P. Joy, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, sundries.
Schr J. Breeden, Ludington, lumber.
Schr E. J. McVea, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, light.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, light.
Schr William Crostwaite, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Minnie Slawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. E. Wilcox, Toronto, grain.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr E. P. Royce, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr Golden Fleece, Ogdensburg, grain.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, grain.
Schr E. Ellsworth, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Collingwood, Starport, Bay, sundries.
Schr M. A. Gregory, Menominee, sundries.
Steam Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr C. J. Hosley, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Newsboy, Muskegon, light.

THE FRAUDULENT GOLD UNIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In a TRIBUNE editorial of the 7th inst., entitled "Demonetizing Silver Again," it is said that "the time-honored silver dollar ought to remain the standard of American money values,—the original dollar which has survived all attempts to weaken or destroy it."

The fact is very generally overlooked that the gold dollar is *now* the only lawful unit or standard of value in this country, in spite of the remonetization of the old 412½ grain silver dollar.

The infamous act of February, 1873, demonetized the 412½ grain silver dollar, and also dropped it as the unit or standard of value.

The same act substituted the gold dollar as the sole standard or unit.

When the silver dollar of 412½ grains was remonetized by the present Congress, they failed to strike out from our laws that part of Sec. 3,511, Revised United States Statutes, which declares the *gold dollar alone* to be the sole unit and standard.

Therefore, the silver dollar occupies no longer its time-honored place as the standard or unit of American values.

This seems of great importance to the writer, for the silver dollar of 412½ grains, legal-tender as it is for any sum, is merely an incidental coin.

Is this not of importance in a legal aspect? If the goddess fail before Congress and the people, will they not go to the Supreme Court with the plea that the gold dollar is by law the sole unit and standard of values by which national obligations are to be measured?

As to unlimited silver coinage, Sec. 3,520, Revised Statutes United States, provides for unlimited free coinage of trade-dollars (420 grains). Any owner of silver bullion can have it coined into trade-dollars now.

If a simple act were passed making trade-dollars legal-tender in any amount, we should at once have free and unlimited coinage of silver without a new coinage act.

WILLIAM S. BRACKETT.

THE RESUMPTION PROCESS.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 15.—The Clearing-House in this city to-day has approved the action of the New York Clearing-House regarding resumption, and the Association was pledged to adopt the same procedure on and after Jan. 1.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Official Vote of Cook County---The Bond Proposition Defeated.

The Socialists Hold a Love-Feast---Remarks by Their Representatives.

COOK COUNTY RETURNS.

The Canvassing Board practically completed its work yesterday. In several precincts in both city and country there were irregularities in the returns, the judges or clerks having failed to fill up the blanks or properly certify to the count, but the result given below may be relied upon as official, and as nearly correct as possible. The count was completed at a late hour, and it was impossible, for want of time, to get any further figures than have been given already on the other officers voted for:

	STATE TREASURER.		SHERIFF.		CORONER.	
	Smith	*Trumbull*	*Hoffman*	*Kern*	*Kehan*	*Cooley*
I	1,129	634	890	1,052	1,166	779
II	955	468	1,047	888	1,308	812
III	1,378	462	1,107	771	1,363	814
IV	2,156	648	1,678	1,220	2,244	765
V	574	1,042	797	806	560	911
VI	492	791	573	691	540	824
VII	649	1,280	911	1,253	705	1,166
VIII	1,043	1,716	1,040	1,632	1,124	1,662
IX	1,103	551	960	680	1,270	808
X	977	653	898	744	1,042	812
XI	1,755	915	1,435	750	1,919	780
XII	2,502	529	2,405	779	2,654	617
XIII	1,034	569	998	521	1,093	488
XIV	1,160	813	1,081	915	1,152	728
XV	943	816	838	907	961	631
XVI	988	598	885	698	807	452
XVII	722	953	883	841	748	784
XVIII	1,627	686	1,325	1,229	1,605	680
Total city	20,827	13,807	18,866	16,336	21,876	12,563
Barrington	170	14	161	23	170	14
Bloom	140	60	124	76	138	60
Bremen	140	19	120	43	140	19
Calumet	193	112	180	128	197	110
Cicero	474	212	395	249	488	200
Elk Grove	86	14	80	20	86	4
Evanston	578	200	527	254	601	198
Hanover	109	19	95	35	109	19
Hyde Park	1,025	474	948	478	1,189	445
Jefferson	323	75	287	285	330	69
Lake	941	465	853	598	1,000	354
Lake View	267	157	267	194	411	151
Lemont	128	270	150	261	128	273
Leyden	103	32	94	74	103	32
Lyons	141	138	94	175	158	136
Maine	169	92	112	116	174	61
New Trier	215	171	192	176	200	172
Niles	116	131	112	135	116	128
Northfield	126	92	90	88	126	92
Norwood Park	178	38	154	57	178	6
Orland	119	13	119	13	119	13
Palatine	178	43	147	71	178	44
Proviso	239	54	203	89	239	51
Rich	165	45	115	95	116	42
Schaumburg	93	7	81	19	93	7
Thornton	294	52	231	108	294	52
Wheeling	202	68	164	97	203	67
Worth	146	109	139	110	213	142
Riverside	22	5	19	7	22	5
Palos	65	96	64	96	97	96
Tot'l county	7,065	3,154	6,084	4,406	7,174	3,232
Grand total	27,922	16,961	24,950	20,804	29,050	15,795
Majority	10,961		3,646		13,255	

The following is the vote on the proposition to issue county bonds, which, it will be seen, was defeated by a majority, according to the official count, of 1,000 votes:

Ward.	*For*	*Ag'st*	*Ward.*	*For*	*Ag'st*
First	331	320	Eleventh	736	1,593
Second	520	450	Twelfth	856	1,557
Third	484	896	Thirteenth	587	479
Fourth	945	1,106	Fourteenth	954	398
Fifth	788	303	Fifteenth	341	401
Sixth	622	244	Sixteenth	616	247
Seventh	585	1,284	Seventeenth	1,140	140
Eighth	955	324	Eighteenth	991	1,097
Ninth	456	326			
Tenth	485	1,103	Total city	12,128	10,511

Town.	*For*	*Ag'st*	*Town.*	*For*	*Ag'st*
Barrington	181		Niles	98	20
Bloom	140		Northfield	92	137
Bremen	135		Norwood Park	29	149
Calumet	83		Orland	1	68
Cicero	156	345	Palatine	25	154
Elk Grove	3	80	Proviso	30	181
Evanston	295	280	Rich	2	154
Hanover	114	113	Schaumburg	7	95
Hyde Park	454	813	Thornton	18	53
Jefferson	39	240	Wheeling	40	157
Lake	92	555	Worth	91	90
Lake View	218	282	Riverside	10	26
Lemont	455	12	Palos	30	87
Leyden	6	96			
Lyons	72	147	Total towns	2,447	5,564
Maine	89	68	Total county	14,575	15,575
New Trier	231	240	Majority		1,000

The returns show the following vote for Representatives in the Sixth District:

Meier	6,646
Marion	6,983
Thomas	6,230
Batterman	4,575
King	972

SOCIALIST REJOICING.

A mass-meeting of the Socialists was held at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening, the object being to rejoice together over the victories achieved at the late election, and as peculiarly to listen to speeches from those they had elected to the Senate and House. The hall was well filled, and quite a number of ladies were in the audience. The galleries were draped with bunting, the stage was decorated with Socialistic emblems in the shape of flags, with a stack of muskets in the background, and some faded pictures, which were supposed to be the likenesses of some of their honored leaders across the water, were suspended around. Kearney's picture was not among them, however; neither was Ben Butler's.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Stahl, who nominated Samuel Goldwater as Chairman, and Mr. O'Mara was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Goldwater, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and briefly reviewed the work of the Socialists in politics, and gloried over the fact that last spring they had elected an Alderman, and at the late elections four members of the Legislature.

Creech was then introduced, and he tried to sing some words he had strung together to the air of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching." The audience joined heartily in the chorus, and appeared delighted with his attempt,—so much so that he was encored and sang another jangle to the air of "Wait for the Wagon."

SPEECHES.

Charles Ehrhardt, one of the Representatives-elect, was the first speaker. He thanked his auditors for his election, and said that he would always be found on the side of labor, and to uphold the red flag, the emblem of universal freedom,—which was greeted with loud applause.

Sylvester Artley, Senator-elect, was next introduced. He pledged himself to the interest of the laborers, and the rest of his speech was an apology for his not saying more.

Chris. Meier, Representative-elect from the Sixth District, was heartily greeted. He said the successful Socialistic candidates had been elected by the people, as other candidates had, and for one he proposed to work for the people's interests. The other candidates had made many promises, but he did not believe they would keep them. It was not natural that they should, coming from the old parties, which were composed of a few men who lived on office. [Applause.] He next referred to the late Commercial Convention, denouncing its action in recommending the voting of a subsidy to a certain railroad company, and deduced the idea that the rich and influential were the oppressors of the poor men, in office or out of it. These classes had looked after their own interests, he said, and the workingmen should do the same thing. [Applause.] He next attacked the press for criticising the Socialistic platform, and at some length argued that it was working in the interest of one-fifth of the people against four-fifths. In conclusion he said that in the Legislature he would do his duty, and asked his hearers to keep him posted as to their wants.

Mr. Morgan, the Socialist organizer, was the next speaker. He deviated from his accustomed speech to give the Plutes a severe trouncing. He said of them that all there was left of them was a Central Committee and some bad debts. He then sailed into the Democrats, and said that after the late election they did not know whether the sand to their eyes had come from an earthquake or a tornado. [Applause.] He went on to reiterate his oft-expressed ideas on the subject of reducing the hours of labor to the end that everybody might be employed, and contended that wages were fixed by the habits of our lives, illustrating his point by saying that the Chinaman, though he might perform the same work, was never paid more than enough to buy him his favorite dish of rice. [Applause.] He then went on to review the demands of the Socialists as set forth in their platform, and in conclusion he said they wanted their Representatives at Springfield this winter to stand aloof from the old parties. [Applause.] They felt no interest in the election of a United States Senator unless he was one of them, and had been for them and with them from the first. [Applause.] He wanted to see the Representatives instructed, though few in number, to nominate a candidate of their own, and stand by him from beginning to end. [Applause.]

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting, after which the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* introduced a series of resolutions denouncing the editor of the *Freie Presse*, because he had spoken unkindly of him, and the meeting adopted them. Several speeches followed, and at a late hour the meeting came to an end.

WARD MEETINGS.

About a dozen of the more enthusiastic Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward met yesterday evening at Benz's Hall, on West Lake street. W. A. Phelps, President of the Ward Club, was Chairman, and A. F. De Mory, Secretary. The meeting was not formally organized, but a few impromptu remarks were made by Messrs. John S. Mullen, John A. Roche, and James H. Clark, and an early adjournment was taken.

The Committee from the liquor interests opposed to the State law on the subject of selling liquor, were to have met at Mr.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. S. S. Davis, Cincinnati, is at the Sherman House.

Prof. A. E. Carpenter, of Boston, is at the Tremont House.

Gen. J. T. Averill, of St. Paul, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

D. Felsenheld, San Domingo, W. I., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Col. H. H. Carpenter, of Leadville, Col., is at the Tremont House.

James Cook, Melbourne, Australia, is stopping at the Palmer House.

The Hon. George Douglass, Cedar Rapids, is a Sherman House guest.

W. L. DeBeck, Acting Mayor of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer House.

John W. Bunn, Springfield, Ill., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Congressman Thad C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is a guest at the Tremont House.

James A. Taylor, proprietor Central House, Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at the Tremont House.

The Hon. J. S. Clarkson, of the *Iowa State Register*, is stopping at the Sherman House.

Will S. Brooks, of the Memphis *Appeal*, one of the leading journalists of that city, is in town.

Mr. A. S. Gage, of the firm of Gage Brothers & Co., has been confined to his home the past week on account of a severe cold.

J. H. Oberly, Mrs. Oberly, and their eleven or more daughters, were at the Tremont House yesterday on their way back to Cairo.

Alex Lawrence, London, Eng., E. P. Wilson, and S. S. Brodhead, New Zealand, and William Farrar, Sydney, N. S. W., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 43; 3 p. m., 45; 8 p. m. 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.55.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Garrett Ryan, 43 years of age, who died of heart disease at No. 103 West Harrison street; said upon Sarah Gleason, who died of old age and general debility, at No. 38 Cork street.

Gen. Terry telegraphed to Army Headquarters yesterday that telegraphic communication had now been opened with Fort Keogh via Deadwood. It is also reported that the line via Buford will be opened this week, and the Custer section in two weeks.

At 1:15 yesterday morning, C. J. Cook, a stranger in the city on his way from the West to Morristown, N. J., fell into the river at the east end of Lake street. The crew of a passing tugboat rescued him, and put him ashore at the foot of Carroll street, where he was found by the police, and taken to the West Madison Street Station.

A new development in the celebrated Starch-Works case took place yesterday afternoon. During the examination of Mrs. Spaids in reference to the original lease and power of attorney upon which the machinery at the factory were distrained for rent, the defendant, Spaids, was put in taken into custody by the Sheriff upon a capias ad respondum in a suit brought by Samuel W. Allerton and others against Spaids for trespass in levying on the said distraint, in which damages of $10,000 was claimed. Failing to find bail, Mr. Spaids spent last night in the County Jail.

The managers of the Exposition Building are already making extensive preparations for the great cattle show which is to take place during the week commencing Dec. 2. All of the north end of the Exposition Building will be divided off with stalls for the exhibition of the cattle. The show will not be of breeding animals, but of "block" cattle, such as butchers, when they are looking for good beef, would buy. A large number of entries have been received from Canada, Kentucky, Michigan, Southern Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, and other States, and there is every prospect of a fine show. Four thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes.

A meeting of the Directors of the Exposition was held yesterday afternoon at the Exposition Building, to close the business of the past season and prepare for the meeting of stockholders to be held to-day. Mr. Samuel Johnstone was in the chair. The Secretary presented a financial statement of the year's operations, showing an available balance of about $25,000 cash. It was stated that the year had been a prosperous one, and that the last two years of the show had shown a much larger paying attendance than any previous year since the Exposition came into existence. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared on the capital stock of record at this date, and the stock books were ordered to be closed for transfer until the 1st of December next, after which time the dividend is payable. It was also stated that the number of stockholders had increased by thirty-six since last year. The meeting of stockholders will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The German Saloon-Keepers' Association held a regular meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Charles Mueller, the Vice-President, in the chair. The proceedings were held in German. Messrs. Finkelstein & Schrodt complained that they had been sued for selling liquor to minors, and the Association had not counseled them a single thaler to pay the lawyers' fees, as it was bound to do according to the articles of association. It was explained, on the other hand, that these gentlemen were not in good standing, they not having covered into the treasury the necessary dues. One of the complainants, however, stated that he had offered his dues to the Secretary, but that the latter had not time to receive the money at the time it was offered. Within a short time he was sued, and the Secretary then declared that the time for the payment of dues had passed. Considerable discussion on this subject followed, and, as a result of the talk, a large number came forward and deposited their silver with the Secretary. The meeting then adjourned, after referring the subject under discussion to the Judiciary Committee. The next meeting will be held at Aurora Turner Hall, Nov. 29, at 2 p. m.

The Executive Committee of the House of the Good Shepherd met last evening in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Sherman House, with R. P. Derickson in the chair. The committee considered a number of bills incurred in getting up the late bazaar, and ordered them paid. They also sat as a Returning Board in the dispute in regard to the possession of the hall, which was contested for between the Police and Fire Departments, both claiming to have a majority of the votes cast and paid for. The contestants were granted a hearing through two representatives from each of the Departments. Messrs. Derickson, Rend, and Keefe were appointed a committee to consider the whole matter. They have not yet reported that they could not get either Kellogg or Cary to sing for them at Thursday's entertainment at McVicker's Theatre, but that Manager Mooney had generously consented to furnish a portion of the Prolique Company coming to his theatre next week for a part of the performance. The rest of the afternoon will be filled up with an interesting entertainment. Tickets were then distributed for sale among members of the Executive Committee, after which the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the House of the Good Shepherd.

CAPT. J. C. TUCKER.

THE TRIBUNE'S special yellow-fever correspondent at Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jackson, and Holly Springs, Miss., returned last evening from the infected districts, and is now stopping at the Brevoort House. He reports the fever about over, business reviving, and the refugees returning. The Captain had the fever at Holly Springs, after three weeks of labor in superintending the Chicago Relief Association Hotel, which fed, gratuitously, some 600 people daily,—Grenada refugees, nurses, doctors, and others who could obtain no provisions from any other source. To THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Citizens' Relief Association he feels indebted for his recovery, for during the first few days of his illness they, combined, sent some $7,000, saying: "Save Capt. Tucker's life if possible; we send you funds for that purpose."

It is a pleasure to meet the Captain once again, and to prove by the following editorial from a Mississippi paper that those who saved Mississippi for a number of years from Democratic ball-dozing rule, are not all "mournful facts," as some would believe. The Edwards *Citizen*, (Dem.) of Hinds County, Miss., says:

That much-despised individual, the carpet-bagger, has in a few instances shown himself capable of a noble deed. We are led to say this by the noble conduct of Capt. J. C. Tucker, well known to most of our people as County Superintendent of Education under Gen. Ames. At his distant home in the North, Capt. Tucker heard the appeal for aid, and his heart went out in pity for the sufferings of the people among whom he had once lived, and, unmindful of the terrible scourge that chilled so many noble hearts, he came to Holly Springs, where, day and night, he is laboring to aid that plague-stricken city. Such deeds as these can never be forgotten, and, should Capt. Tucker "fall in the line of duty," his memory will live long in the hearts of a grateful people.

THE WEST PARK BOARD

held a semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in their rooms, corner of Halsted and Washington streets. There were present the President Woodard, Bremock, Bennett, Muns, and Millard.

A communication was read from Schmidt & Glade, the brewers, asking the contract for boring the ice in Humboldt Park the coming winter. They contracted for the ice last winter, and paid some $800, but got no ice on account of the mildness of the season. This year they ask some consideration, and offer $300 and are willing to run their chances. There were other bids of $400, $700, $350, and $300 for the same privilege. The communications were all received and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The Finance Committee made another report on the Beveridge claim, and recommended that it be paid in cash parties are able to give a clear title. The claim is for $15,000, and fifteen bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable semi-annually, at 7 per cent, is the proposed mode of payment.

A communication from Mr. Loomis, the engineer, was read in relation to certain improvements of streets leading to Central Park, which was referred to the Improvement Committee.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge made a proposition in regard to the settlement of his claim, asking that interest be paid at the rate of 7 per cent from the 14th of June, 1877, instead of from the present time, and that he be allowed 6 per cent interest from date, of condemnation of property to June 14, 1877, and 7 per cent after that date, as though the bonds had been issued at that time.

The whole matter was laid over until next meeting, when it will be made the special order.

The Chairman stated that a pound ordinance was needed for protection of the parks, and he suggested that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare the necessary document, which the Council will be asked to adopt. The matter was so referred.

After transacting some other minor business the meeting adjourned.

SHERIFF HOFFMAN.

Sheriff-elect Hoffman, in an interview with a *Journal* reporter yesterday, said that he was convinced before the election that the taxpayers of Cook County could be relieved of some of their burdens by reducing the cost of dieting the prisoners in the County Jail. During Kern's administration the taxpayers had to pay 35 cents per capita per diem. Kern never offered to take less. Maj. Hoffman is satisfied that the prisoners can be just as well kept on 25 cents per day, and he says he is willing to accept this as the price for dieting during his term of office. This would be a saving, upon an average of 200 prisoners in jail, of $14,000 per annum. If the present Board of County Commissioners has a delicacy about fixing the price for the next two years, as its term of office expires in about a month, Mr. Hoffman says that he is willing to leave the determination of the price to the next Board, and that he will agree to abide by the result. When Kern was elected, the new Board chosen at the same time undertook to reduce the price from 35 cents, but Kern insisted that this was part of his salary or compensation as Sheriff, and could not be changed during his term of office. Mr. Hoffman will submit to a reduction even if made after he has taken hold, if the County Board thinks the interest of the county demands it. Sheriff Hoffman is three sails to his interviewer that he intended to consult the legal profession in reference to the jury system, and whatever might be done, he would promise that the standard of juries both in the Criminal and Law courts would be elevated. He would not allow his Deputies to make money by furnishing jurors with seats in jury boxes. He had no friends whom he desired to help in this way. When he takes hold the juries will be made up of business men and men of some respectability, and not of hangers-on and loafers who sell out to the highest bidder.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—E. Boyd, Elyria, O.; H. Patterson, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. H. Kaklin, Marshall, Tex.; W. F. Brackett, E. E. Francis, New York; R. Foster, Iowa; J. W. S. Parsons, Kansas; F. T. Simmons, A. E. Carpenter, Boston; J. J. Griffin, Philadelphia; W. H. Braiden, St. Paul. *Sherman House*—H. C. Heath, La Crosse, Wis.; Dr. J. E. Blackshear, Macon, Ga.; M. W. Sackett, Pittsburg; J. H. Bryant, St. Paul; Leroy Andrews, Buffalo. *Grand Pacific Hotel*—The Hon. J. F. McJunkin, Washington, Ia.; H. B. Fouke, Dubuque; Thomas S. Barr, U. S. A.; William Stewart, Pittsburg; W. J. Brewster, Erie, Pa.; Dr. J. A. Chapman, Portland, Ore. *Palmer House*—H. Warren, L. S. Whitcomb, Boston; W. H. Hutchinson, Milwaukee; Wm. A. Sheridan, A. C. Smith, New York; K. K. Hayden, Omaha; R. Deering, Louisville; John R. Gibson, Cincinnati; John R. Kidd, Philadelphia; Charles Steele, New Orleans; P. H. Wallace, Liverpool, Eng.

THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip clerk yesterday paid out $5,000.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield is expected back from Green Bay this morning.

Three cases of diphtheria were reported to the Health Officer yesterday, and two of scarlet fever.

The wages of the street-laborers and sewer-men for the month of October will amount to $20,000. They will be paid off in scrip to-day.

The Fire Department will be paid off today for October. The amount drawn will be $25,000, part of which will be paid in scrip and part in cash.

Col. Beasley, of Charleston, S. C., yesterday left with the Mayor a new patent bell-punch to test as to its usefulness among beer-venders and saloon-keepers.

The receipts at the City Treasurer's office yesterday were $4,579, of which the Collector contributed $419; the Water Department, $4,014, and the Comptroller, $146.

Permission was yesterday given L. H. Baldenweck to erect a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 22x76 feet, at the corner of North Avenue and Wells street, to cost $6,000.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Council on the 8th, the Mayor has requested the West Park Commissioners to confer with him as head of the Department of Public Works, at an early day, with reference to the longer-continued exclusive jurisdiction of the Commissioners over that portion of Division street lying between Milwaukee avenue and Humboldt Park, with a view of using that street as it was used before the passage of the resolution of June 1, 1874,—as a general public thoroughfare.

The Judiciary Committee of the Common Council met in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to confer with some of the leading railroad officials in the city regarding measures of safety to the frequenters of the dangerous districts where tracks are operated. There were present, on the invitation of Burton C. Cook and Marvin Hughitt, representing the Northwestern Road; Judge Beckwith, of the Alton; Mr. Walker, attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and others, besides a number of aldermen and citizens. The main matter for consideration was the petition of some of the resident property-owners of Kinzie street, desiring that the Northwestern Road be compelled to either build a brick wall four feet high along both sides of that street, from Union street to Western avenue, or bring all its trains in by horse-power. After some discussion upon this topic, it was decided to put the matter over until to-day, to allow the members of the Committee to go over and look at the situation for themselves. This subject having been thus disposed of, that of the ordinance changing the maximum rate of speed of outgoing and incoming trains within the city limits from six to ten miles an hour was taken up, and a general discussion ensued, which was taken part in by all the railroad men. The Committee referred to the proposition to have gates at the street crossings, but the railroad representatives did not appear to take kindly to the idea. All agreed that a speed-reducer per cent-age of accidents would result from an increased rate of speed within the city limits, besides being a great advantage to the roads. The argument used was that people would be more careful in crossing the streets, and, venturing so much if they knew that the trains were running fifteen or twenty miles an hour, than they would if the trains only ran at six miles an hour, and by stopping the getting on and off while the cars were in motion a large percentage of accidents would be avoided. Statistics were quoted to prove that in other cities more accidents had occurred from the more rates of speed than from fast rates, where both had been tried. Again, at the time the six-mile ordinance was passed, the old-fashioned hand-brake was in use, when the engineer had to signal the brakemen and they had to get out, thus consuming considerable time. Now, the trains were under the complete control of the engineer, who, by means of his air-brakes, could stop a train going at the rate of twenty miles an hour easier and quicker than it could be stopped by the old method going at the rate of six miles an hour. More than this, the West and Southwest trains were obliged to make connections and to compete with other routes, and the time consumed in getting out of the limits of this great city was hurtful to them, where every minute was precious. This matter was also laid over by the Committee for one week.

CRIMINAL.

Thursday night thieves forced open the side door of H. G. Hoffman's commission store, No. 237 South Water street, but were scared away before securing anything.

Fred Sanders, a shoemaker at No. 189 Wells stre et, had his wife Kate locked up yesterday for larceny. He says she left him Thursday, taking with her his two children and $500 cash.

Mary Cohn roomed with Mary Kelley at No. 130 West Washington street until she ascertained where the latter "planted" her money. Then she absconded with the roll, amounting to about $80, but was traced to Buffalo, where she was arrested on a telegram. But she did not want to come back to Chicago, and Miss Kelley did not have the money to spend, and so the larceny was compromised by the thief returning $60.

Joseph Depinsier, Charles Russell, alias McMallas, and Martin Monahan were tried before Justice Foote yesterday for robbing a woman named Lillie Dean, at No. 76 Fourth avenue, of about $70, a week ago last Saturday night. They were in a room with the woman and one of her by took one of the women out into the hall and choked her, while the two others threw the woman Dean down upon the floor and robbed her. The men were bound over to the Criminal Court in $5,000 bail each.

Samuel Aikens, a former inmate of the Indiana Insane Asylum, was taken with one of his tantrums yesterday, and beat his family living at No. 114 Fourteenth street, and threw all their furniture into the street. He was arrested by Detectives Stewart and Steele as he was chasing them with a carving-knife to cut out their hearts. He claims that the "Man in the moon" commanded him to carry out certain mandates, and that when the luminary gets full or in his last quarter he must of necessity partake of his master's dissipation.

Barrister O'Callahan had a case before Justice Foote yesterday in which he demanded a writ of habeas corpus, and in a short time a venire for his own, both tied into the court-room and took possession of the jury-box. They were a hard-looking crowd. The trial proceeded, but the jurymen evidently were in some doubts as to their feet, and at the close, much to the astonishment of the Court and the barrister, they returned the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty, and fine him $2." "The h—l you do" shouted Barrister O'Callahan. "What did I call yez far—to fine my client?"

The case of Callahan, the South Bend gentleman who has been charged with swindling a number of Chicago wholesale boot and shoe dealers, was resumed yesterday before Judge Pollak, on complaint of Shay, Kildut & Co. and L. P. Farnum, but a change of venue was taken to Justice Haines, who continued the examination until 9 o'clock this morning under $2,000 bonds upon each complaint. Callahan now lies in jail in default of $6,000 bail. He received a telegram yesterday that his wife had had a miscarriage on account of her anxiety over the arrest of her husband, and was lying very low. She is represented as being of a good family, and has taken this disgrace very much to heart.

At 9 o'clock last evening Officer Andrew Casey and Timothy Stocking, of the Pinkerton Preventive Police, caught a young burglar giving the name of William O'Brien just as he had forced an entrance to Booth's oyster-house, No. 39 State street. Later Officer Casey captured two boys in an express wagon who had been lurking about suspiciously in the neighborhood. The driver, named Winters, had a badge numbered 1,611, whereas the wagon was numbered 1,641. They, too, were locked up.

Detectives Stewart and Steele yesterday afternoon arrested Edward Stephens and George Smith, the former of whom was identified by Mrs. A. Doonan, of No. 109 Fourteenth street, as one of a trio of robbers who stole $160 from her. THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 21 contained the details of the outrageous affair. Her husband, Armour Doonan, was sergeant of the special police at the Exposition, and while he was absent, late on the evening of the 19th, three young men knocked at her door and inquired for him. As she was replying, one of them seized her and forced a large potato into her mouth. They then tore her dress into strips, and round $100 cash secreted in the folds of an underskirt. She was found in a semi-unconscious condition, some hours later, by the people residing on the first floor of the house. It was found necessary to send for a physician for her, and the potato was only extracted by cutting a wedge-shaped slice from the centre of it. Mrs. Doonan has constantly had the faces of these robbers before her, both in day and night dreams, and was aided considerably in fixing the identity by Detectives Stewart and Steele. Yesterday she saw one of them pass the house, and by inquiry ascertained that he resided in the neighborhood. After his arrest she was able to positively identify him. But to this day she has been unable to conjecture how it was known that the money was sewed into her skirts. The prisoner, Stephens, is a desperate young ruffian, who was arrested for highway robberies on Wabash avenue last winter, and he has quite a reputation as a highwayman.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE GRAND JURY AND ITS INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury kept their room in the fourth story of the Government Building yesterday, and failed to visit Judge Blodgett and deposit with him those indictments in the Custom-House case. One reason for this delay is said to have been a lingering desire on the part of four obstinate jurors, who are believed to have been labored with by the outside friends of Messrs. Burling and Prussing, to protect those gentlemen from the shock to their nerves which the return of a blanket indictment containing their names might induce. But the alleged short leave off of any approaching trouble resolved itself into a very simple arithmetical proposition. There are twenty-three members of the jury, and the four obstinate ones gradually came around to a realizing sense of the fact that four to nineteen was too much in the nature of kicking against the pricks to be successful. So, it is said, they gave up the unequal contest, and didn't die. It soon came. Certain others of the jurors, who are, no doubt, honest in their convictions, thought they saw enough in the conduct of certain other ex-officials, as disclosed by the investigation, to warrant including their names in the formal presentment for conspiracy. One of these persons, it is alleged, is a man named Reed, who was once boss of the Government stone-yard here under the Mueller dynasty. Just here the alleged friends of Burling and Prussing saw the opportunity to spread a chain which has been made before—that it would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to run in Rankin and Potter, and even others whose responsibility for alleged offenses, by the way, has expired by the special workings of a scheme known as the statute of limitations. And yet, knowing all this, the quartette urged the thing with a good deal of noisy vehemence, but with the disastrous effect that they might be supposed from the one-sided fight of four against nineteen. And yet the long-drawn-out talk had the effect of

POSTPONING THE DAY OF WRATH,

which was what the quartette wanted so long as they could get it. Reed, it is thought, however, that the man Reed will be included in the indictment, the opinion of the best part of the jury being that he ought to be remembered in that fashion. Reed, the jury, however, will come to the conclusion that it is best to indict Rankin, Potter, and others on general principles, when they must know that an indictment against them cannot be made to stick, is one of those things which can be better told to-day, for it is now given out that something will or be returned before nightfall. It is about as certain as death and taxes that Mueller, the contractor, Mills, his man Friday, and Superintendent Architect Mills will be affectionately remembered in to-day's returns, and from the best information which THE TRIBUNE possesses Burling and Prussing are in for it. An afternoon paper yesterday gave what purported to be an abstract of the indictments, but the fact is that there will be but one grand indictment,—for conspiracy,—and the alleged abstract was in all probability merely a consideration of Mr. Thompson's last summer's report to the Secretary of the Treasury somewhat worked over and brought down to date. The indictment was not returned yesterday; it did not pass out of official hands, was not retailed on the evening paper by the keeper, and the alleged abstract was, under the circumstances, a little "off."

HIBBARD.

The Grand Jury made, in spite of the time wasted on the Custom-House matter, considerable progress yesterday in the investigation of Register Hibbard's alleged peculiarities in the matter of fees. Mr. J. J. Knickerbocker, of the Special Committee of the Bar Association, which went into the subject last summer, was in charge a good deal of the ground covered by that inquiry, producing the Committee's report and the other papers in the case. The jury also heard Mr. W. H. Bradley, Clerk of the United States District Court, on the subject of fee-bills and other matters, and were full of the subject when the hour for adjournment arrived. Four witnesses are summoned to appear to-day in the case, but the prospect of getting through with it before adjourning to-night is rather faint. Judge Bangs says the investigation will not be slighted, in spite of its length, and the charges of conspiracy, although the evidence being almost entirely documentary, and therefore easily get-at-able, the examination will not be as long and tedious as the Custom-House investigation has been. The indictments are to be very careful in framing, and, in all probability be returned to-day, but the Hibbard case will almost necessarily go over until Monday, and may take up two or three days next week.

ITEMS.

The internal-revenue returns yesterday footed up $30,559, of which amount $25,449 was for taxes on spirits.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out $148,000 in currency and $3,000 in silver. The sale of 4 per cents amounted to $150.

Collector Harvey has been making some figures, based on the internal-revenue returns from this district for the month of October, and finds that the total proof gallons of spirits produced for the month amount to 1,062,100.92. The average yield to the bushel was 3.90 gallons, or nearly sixteen quarts,—rather better than usual.

A. O. U. W.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

The pestilence at the South has, among other things, laid no light hand on the coffers of the life-insurance companies and the benevolent organizations throughout the country which partake in their formation and plan. The relief of the more prominent features of co-operative insurance. The time has not only come for counting up the fearful cost of the late epidemic, but, in view of the suffering that has followed in its train, for settling the numerous claims for benefits, and putting in the hands of the living that which will in a measure, tend to relieve them in their affliction and want. One of the prominent beneficial organizations of this co-operative-insurance class in the country is the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, whose motto is "Mutual Benefit and Fraternal Aid." Its name has come of late years to be practically a misnomer, for the reason that it is composed of men of all useful professions and occupations. It was organized some ten years ago in Pennsylvania by Mr. J. J. Upchurch, and has grown to really formidable proportions, its membership numbering 55,000 men, with subsidiary chapters in most of the States, and Grand Lodges in quite a number. Its aims are non-political and non-religious, and its work consists in the social and intellectual improvement of its members, and in the relief of the relatives of the deceased within its organization. Upon the death of any member it pays to his heirs or representatives $2,000, a gift of $1 from each member of the Society are sustained by assessments of $1 per member whenever they are considered necessary. Wherever a State has 2,000 members it is set apart as a separate jurisdiction, independent of the Supreme Lodge. The organization sustains a number of newspapers, among which are the following: The *National A. O. U. W. Bulletin*, of Cincinnati; the *United Workman*, of Buffalo; the *Propagator*, of Philadelphia; the *Iowa Workman*, and the *Golden Gate Sentinel*, of San Francisco. The qualifications required of a man for admission to membership are that he possesses a good moral character, be able to gain a livelihood, range somewhere between 21 and 50 years of age, and pass a rather rigid medical examination.

The losses experienced by the organization from

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER

in the South this year amount to the very considerable sum of $300,000. Of this amount, $73,000 has already been paid over to the survivors of the deceased members, and in order to provide for the payment of the remainder and for the transaction of other important business, a special meeting of the officers of the Supreme Lodge, together with the Grand Masters and Grand Recorders of the Grand State Lodges, began yesterday morning at the Sherman House, continued nearly all day, and will probably last until this evening. The meeting was called to order about 11 o'clock with the following officers of the Supreme Lodge officiating: Supreme Master Workman—M. W. Sackett, Pittsburg, Pa.; Supreme Foreman—Leroy Andrews, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder—H. N. Berry, Iowa City, Ia.

The following State officers were also present:

Iowa—Grand Master, H. B. Fouke, Dubuque; Grand Recorder, L. A. Whitaker, Waterloo. Kentucky—Grand Master, J. T. Simon, Falmouth; Grand Recorder, W. H. Turner, Covington. Michigan—Grand Master, William H. Jewett, Ypsilanti; Grand Recorder, W. Warne Wilson, Detroit. Minnesota—Grand Master, Monroe Shoare, St. Paul; Grand Recorder, J. H. Bryant, St. Paul. Missouri—Grand Master, John H. Vincil, St. Louis; Grand Recorder, Dr. W. C. Richardson, St. Louis. Wisconsin—Grand Master, C. H. Master, Sparta; Grand Recorder, H. C. Heath, LaCrosse. New York—Past Grand Master, Leroy Andrus, Buffalo; Grand Master Workman, William M. Bennett, Buffalo; Grand Foreman, E. M. Clark, Niagara Falls; Grand Overseer, T. A. Case, Ellington; Grand Recorder, J. G. Armstrong, Dunkirk; Grand Receiver, John Hodge, Lockport; Grand Guide, A. B. Carr, Rochester; Grand Inside Watchman, S. D. H. Browne, Waverly; Grand Outside Watchman, F. H. Schaack, Govanda. Ohio—Grand Master, D. M. Lazarus, Warren; Grand Recorder, A. T. Roever, Cincinnati. Pennsylvania—J. T. Darling, Erie; Grand Recorder, J. M. McNair, Pittsburg. Illinois—Grand Master, Alex. McClean, Macomb; Grand Recorder, E. P. Beach, Springfield. Indiana—Grand Master, W. A. Y. Bishop, Greencastle; Grand Recorder, John T. Francis, Indianapolis.

The first and most important business was, of course, the settlement of the yellow-fever losses. Four of the Southern State lodges suffered by the epidemic,—especially the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The Supreme Lodge also met with losses, and, although Tennessee is an independent jurisdiction, the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, while called to consider its own afflictions, was convened as much as for anything else to advise with regard to the Tennessee Lodge. The proceedings were of a private nature, but the results were obtained without any difficulty, the members seeming rather proud of their work and even desirous of having it made known. It was resolved to make an assessment on the total membership in the United States sufficient to insure the payment of the $127,000 balance, the justice of this action commending itself to all the members. The question as to the propriety of extending the Association's work further into the South was also broached, but on this matter the views of the members were so varied that no definite conclusion was arrived at during the day and the subject will come up again during the sessions.

After some further business, which was, however, of the unimportant routine character, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. There will be sessions to-day, and, as stated, the meeting will probably adjourn this evening sine die.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

held a regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at the Tremont House, Mrs. E. B. Harbert presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederika M. Perry, read a number of letters from members in various parts of the State, and from some of the corresponding members in Indiana, detailing the success they had met with in the spread of the Association's work and in obtaining subscriptions to the *Social Science Journal*. The President supplemented this report by a verbal report of the favorable way in which the Association and its work were regarded at the late Female-Suffrage Convention at Indianapolis.

The Nominating Committee made a partial report, recommending the following appointments of standing committees for the various departments: Bureau of Correspondence—Chairman, Mrs. Perkins, Chicago; Philanthropy—Reform, Mrs. E. M. Power, Bloomington; Industries, Mrs. B. N. Freese, Chicago; Education—Public Schools, Miss West, Galesburg; Higher Education of Women, Prof. Fry; Kindergarten, Mrs. Putnam; Art—Music, Mrs. Humphrey, Bloomington; Household Decoration, Mrs. Marcy; Household Science and Economy—Domestic Service and Cooking, Miss Lou C. Allen, Urbana; Management of Homes and Rearing of Children, Mrs. Samuel Willard; Co-operative Housekeeping, Dr. Bedell; Sanitary Science—Dr. Baker, Dr. Sabin Smith, Dr. Caldwell, Mrs. E. G. Clark. Mrs. Blackman; Government—Miss Martin, Mrs. Vallette; Topics and Discussions—Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Candee. The report was adopted.

The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for October had been $163, the expenditures $125, the balance on hand $40, and the October paper yet to be paid for.

The Recording Secretary read a long list of applicants for membership from different places in the State, all of whom were duly admitted to the Association.

Miss Perry read a paper prepared by Mrs. Barbara M. Prince, on the subject of "Charitable Work and the Needs of the Poor." The principal object of the paper was to enforce the necessity of building free bath-houses for the use of the poor, that the wholesome influences of cleanliness, so closely allied to godliness, might be taught them. Mission-schools for the teaching of the homely every-day virtues of truthfulness and cleanliness were also advocated, together with Sunday talks to the poor on practical subjects which would suggest better homes and proper methods of rearing children. The causes of discontent and threatened disturbances which were heard among the poor over the civilized world were, according to the paper, but a dumb cry for recognition to those more fortunate in all that went to make up the happiness of an individual, and the members of this association, as Christians, dared no longer turn a deaf ear to this cry.

Mrs. E. A. Shedd was glad to note the important place given in the paper to the need of bath-houses for the poor, and spoke at some length of the impossibility of affecting any great moral good among the poor as long as personal cleanliness was an unknown condition with them.

Miss Bassett read a long and learned paper on "Philanthropy."

Mrs. Shedd said it was all very well to come together and listen to essays, but she would be glad to see something permanent and practical growing out of these suggestions. For instance, she felt the great importance of a movement which should have for its end the appointment of women, by the State Board of Charities, and in her opinion a memorial should be presented to the Governor praying for such representation.

Several of the ladies expressed similar views, some also advocating the appointment of women as officers of State Prisons, in which position they could exercise an important influence upon women convicts. After considerable talk upon this subject a committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Arthur S. Smith, Mrs. Thomas Burroughs, and Mrs. E. A. Shedd, to take the matter of the proposed memorial in hand, and to report thereon at the next meeting.

After some little further business, of no general interest, the meeting adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING

at Farwell Hall, which was devoted to the subject of the special temptations of young men, was led by the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church. After the usual prayer and singing, Mr. Robert Weidensall, Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A., presented the cause of that body, and stated briefly the good work done by the National Association. At the close of his remarks a collection was taken up for that object. The leader then spoke on the topic of the day. He drew a vivid picture of the temptations to which young men are exposed, speaking plainly and forcibly. The speaker was of opinion that the greatest snare that young men have was licentiousness and lust. It was the most powerful device, and held out the most alluring baits to hot-blooded youth. It went before every vice, and at the same time was hand in hand with every vice. It had ruined more men than drunkenness itself, and bound its victim body and soul to its meshes. The speaker also denounced in vigorous terms the evil effects of the open pool-rooms. They corrupted more young men, in the speaker's estimation, than the faro-table and other forms of recognized gambling. He was in the pool-rooms, he said, that young men acquired a passion for gambling, and, if we wished to stop this evil, the sources must be closed up. The failure of the Legislature to pass a law forbidding the selling of pools in public was, he thought, a burning disgrace, and evinced a cowardly spirit on the part of legislators. The speaker then went on to show some of the other temptations in the path of young men, showing the same with a fidelity and graphic power of description which brought the matter home to many of those present. The meeting adjourned with prayer and singing.

MISSIONS.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions was held in the ministers' room in McCormick Block yesterday morning. The meeting was devoted to prayer and conference. Mrs. C. L. Thompson, leading. Encouraging letters were read from several of the missionaries who have recently left for their new fields. Mrs. Thompson handed in her resignation as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, as she leaves the city Tuesday. The meeting was closed with the usual singing and prayer.

THE REV. W. P. MACKAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A little of national pride causes me to speak of the apparent indifference of our citizens to the near advent of one of my country's greatest divines. There have been whisperings—scarcely public announcements—that the Rev. W. P. Mackay, of Hull, England, is to be in this city next Sunday, and still it seems to awaken no enthusiasm in American Christian hearts. Have the people in America been informed that in his own country Mr. Mackay ranks as a gifted preacher next to Spurgeon? He combines all the elements,—logic, devotion, magnetism, eloquence,—everything that goes to make up a pulpit orator, and to challenge comparison with Whitfield, Wesley, and McCheyne, to say nothing of the noted ministers of the present day. I write this note fearing that one of the greatest living preachers will have come to and gone from Chicago with comparatively few of Chicago's best people being any the wiser or better for his coming, merely from the lack of suitable publicity given to the event.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Board of Town Trustees met yesterday afternoon, with all the members present. The Treasurer's report for the months of September and October was filed. It showed: Receipts, $90,248; disbursements, $58,646; balance on hand, $33,601. An ordinance was passed instructing the Water Commissioner to contract for such new machinery for the Water-Works as shall be found necessary by the Special Committee of the joint Boards recently appointed for the purpose. The Treasurer was authorized to provide, by loan or otherwise, for the bonds and coupons which come due Jan. 1. The Roadmaster was instructed to build a bridge at the intersection of Dearborn and Fifty-fourth streets. The Board adjourned.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

Dr. Price's cream baking-powder is, if the opinions of chemists and physicians are worthy of acceptance, the purest and best baking-powder ever placed in our market.

Buck & Rayner's moth powder and powder gun will exterminate roaches from any house.

MRS. ANDERSON'S TRIAL.

She Is Charged with Leasing Property to Be Used for Selling Beer;

Which Is Claimed to Be Contrary to the Discipline of the Methodist Church.

The trial of Mrs. Joanna Anderson and Miss Jennie Anderson, her daughter, before the Trinity Methodist Church, for leasing her property at the junction of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues for the purpose of converting it into a beer-garden, was commenced last evening in the lecture-room of the above-mentioned church. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen present, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Crafts, pastor of the church, presided. He announced the jury of five as follows: Byron Schemerhorn and John Hood, of the Michigan Avenue Church; W. H. Thompson, of the Wabash Avenue Church; J. H. Mandeville, of the Langley Avenue Church; and J. N. Banks, of the First Church.

The defense took exception to Mr. Mandeville on the ground that he had expressed an opinion upon the subject, and Lo uis Nolan, of the Wabash Avenue Church, was put on the jury in his place.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts then offered a prayer.

Mr. F. J. Crawford appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. J. C. Barker and H. W. Clark were announced as counsel for the defense.

MR. CRAWFORD

opened the case by making a short speech to the jury, in which he endeavored to impress upon their minds the solemnity of the case before them, and exhorted them to allow no prejudice to bias their judgment, but to act impartially and calmly in the proceedings. He said Mrs. Anderson and her daughter were arraigned before the church on charges and specifications, which he read, as follows:

CHARGE 1. Imprudent conduct.

Specification—In renting and leasing to one B. Baum, of Chicago, a saloon-keeper, property and premises belonging to them, the said Mrs. Joanna Anderson and Miss Jennie Anderson, or in which they were severally interested, situated at the junction of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, immediately south of Twenty-second street, in the City of Chicago, for the purpose of being used by the said B. Baum as a place in which or on which to manufacture or sell distilled, fermented, or vinous liquors, designed to be used as beverages, they, the said Joanna and Jennie Anderson, at the time of renting or

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
58 and 70 Wabash-av.

ULAR TRADE SALE
RY GOODS,
DAY, Nov. 19, 9:30 a. m.
H INVOICE Silverware.
H INVOICE Pearl Buttons.
H INVOICE Cloth Overshirts.
H INVOICE Pocket Cutlery.
H INVOICE Matelasse Cloaking.
H INVOICE Wamsutta Thread.
H INVOICE Back Combs.
H INVOICE Hosiery.
H INVOICE Cotton Crash.
H INVOICE Russia Crash.
H INVOICE Suspenders.
H INVOICE Overcoats.
H INVOICE Dress Goods.
H INVOICE Underwear.
H INVOICE Furs.
H INVOICE Hats and Caps.
H INVOICE Flowers.
H INVOICE Whips.
H INVOICE hirting Cassimeres.
Blankets,
l Blankets,
Gloves and Mittens,
and Vests,
Table Oil Cloths,
ARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
EEN HUNDRED CASES
E MADE AND WELL ASSORTED
s, Shoes & Rubbers
WILL BE SOLD
sday, Nov. 20, at 9½ a. m.,
attention of city and country merchants
called.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
58 and 70 Wabash-av.
B. MANTONYA & CO.,
ston Boots and Shoes, 174 Madison-st.
AUCTION PRICES!
ARE SOME BARGAINS FOR CASH:
Russet Top Boots ..... $24 worth $36
Russet Top Boots ..... 19 " 24
Kip Blue Top Boots ..... 15 " 21
Kip Blue Top Boots ..... 20 " 29
Kip Blue Top Boots ..... 15 " 24
ys made All-Calf Boots, 20 " 30
n made All-Calf Boots, 24 " 30
Rubbers, Rubber Boots, and Arctics.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
must be sold, as owners want money.
cited. Send for price list.
D, D. STARK & CO.,
Randolph-st.
RDAY, NOV. 16, AT 9:30 A. M.,
RLOR SUITS,
HAMBER SETS,
ress Easy Chairs, Pat. Rockers, Bedsteads,
Sideboards, Cyl. Book-cases, Office Desks,
Tables, Marble-top Tables and Shelves,
ntings, Bronzes, Wool, and Ingrain
CARPETS.
s, and Bar Mirrors. Hardware, Cutlery,
Coffee-Mills, etc., etc. Tinware, Queens-
ware, Glassware, Stoves, Clocks, Shovels
Blankets, Feather Pillows and Bolsters,
etc. Overcoats, Gloves, Quilts, Socks,
Chandeliers.
U. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.
SON, POMEROY & CO.,
uctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
ULAR SATURDAY SALE
EHOLD GOODS,
r, Cook, and Other Stoves,
r and Chamber Sets,
Tables for Saloon,
Other Merchandise.
account of whom it may concern,
d 6 boxes Nuts and Other Goods,
Nov. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at our sales-
175 Randolph-st.
BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
uctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.
-day at 9:30 o'clock NEW PARLOR AND
CHAMBER
RNITURE,
and STOVES. General line of Household
both new and second-hand.
Bottles Caff-Noir Jelly.
Bottles Worcestershire Sauce.
MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.
IDEWALK LIGHTS.
T AND SIDEWALK LIGHTS
FRAMES & DOOR LIGHTS
BROWN BROTHERS
CLINTON & JACKSON STS., CHICAGO.
& COLLECTIONS.
CT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS
FORCING THEM WITH THE
AGO MERCANTILE AGENCY,
OOM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.
GRASSES.
Pampas and a great variety
of Ornamental Grasses, Flor-
ists' Vases and Florida Moss for
house decorations.
HOEY & CO.,
56 Madison-st.
CONFECTIONERY.
Expressed to all parts, 1 lb
and upward, at 40c. and
60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs
and under prepaid for whole
package. Address
orders to GUNTHER'S Con-
fectionery, 78 Madison-st.
WDER.
AKING
OWDER
ire.
it is now the only Baking Powder in the
ld powder direct from the wine-growing
ere she has to pay a few pennies more for
der, that it's economy to use it.
ar without grease. An old lady from Ohio
This is because the best and most whole-
th, and by such eminent chemists as D
ute. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

LITERATURE.

"The Administration of Lord Dufferin," by George Stewart, Jr.

"New Greece," by Lewis Sergeant—"American Colleges," by Noah Porter and C. F. Thwing.

"The Old House Altered," by George C. Mason, Architect.

Noteworthy Contents of the Reviews and Magazines—Literary Notes.

Just as the Atlantic—Huxley on the Hand—Why Chickens Scratch—Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Dufferin was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1872, and continued in office the full term of six years. During this period a number of perplexing questions in administration arose. The union had been formed but a short time when Lord Dufferin went into office. The adhesion of some of the smaller States had been procured with much difficulty. The irritation produced by the interference of the Imperial Government with local affairs had not subsided. Nova Scotia had been brought into the Confederacy by a process of mild compulsion, against the wishes of the majority of the people. "Though six years had elapsed since then, the Nova Scotians still smarted under what some of them declared to be a yoke, and a curtailment of popular liberty. A strong anti-Confederate party had been formed, and a repeal of the union was seriously discussed." British Columbia was almost in a state of rebellion, in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to fulfill its pledges with regard to the Pacific Railway. Manitoba had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the Riel insurrection. Add to this the growing disaffection of the people of the large Provinces with the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and it will be seen that Lord Dufferin had no easy task before him on taking up his residence in Canada. As he said in his celebrated speech at Victoria, British Columbia, "The Governor-General is a Federalist by profession, and you might as well expect the Solomon of Turkey to throw up his cap for the Commune as the Viceroy of Canada to entertain a suggestion for the disintegration of the Dominion." Nevertheless, suggestions of this kind were freely made in 1873.

In addition to the difficulties which existed when Lord Dufferin went into office, others of a more serious kind soon arose. The Pacific Railroad scandal was developed in 1873. The investigations which followed it disgraced Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservative party, and elevated the Opposition to power. Lord Dufferin was concerned in directing the investigation. The Outario bill, which he sent home for the consideration of the Home Office, was disavowed, as he expected. He then offered to name a Royal Commission. The Opposition objected to this on the ground that, as Sir John A. Macdonald would necessarily have the making of the Commission in his own hands, the inquiry would virtually be one instituted by the Government into the nature of its own conduct. Lord Dufferin was thus placed in an embarrassing situation. On the one hand, he was obliged to consult with the constitutional advisers selected for him by Parliament; and, on the other, he was in danger of being associated in public opinion with men who had been guilty on their trial for bribery and corruption. In these circumstances, he acted with great decision of character, but doubtful wisdom. He followed the advice of Sir John A. Macdonald in proroguing Parliament. On account of this action he suffered seriously for a time in reputation. But when the investigation was held, and Sir John's majority disappeared, Lord Dufferin received most graciously the new Government formed by Mr. Mackenzie, and thereafter co-operated with it cordially. He defended his action in a remarkable speech defining the relations of the Executive to Parliament; and his speech is ever likely to remain a rule of conduct to future Governors-General.

The Pacific Railroad exposure took place a little more than five years ago, and some of its lessons seem already to have been forgotten. The people of Canada have short memories for political offenses. They have restored to power the same Sir John A. Macdonald whom they drove out and disgraced in 1873; and they have made the reasons for restoring him distinct from those on which he went out of office. It will be profitable, in these circumstances, to recall the facts exhibited by the Pacific Railroad investigation in 1873. Sir Hugh Allan, George W. McMullen, and C. M. Smith were the principals concerned. Sir Hugh had taken McMullen and Smith, representing a number of American capitalists, into a company formed for the purpose of building the Canada Pacific Railway. Their efforts to obtain a charter were not at first successful, owing chiefly to Canadian jealousy of American influence. Sir Hugh then used the statement to be made that he had dealt entirely with his American associates. Secretly he still retained his connection with them. By using money liberally in the elections, he managed to obtain a promise of Government aid in his behalf. But it was made a condition of his getting the charter that he should in fact dissolve his American company as he had already done in name. He consequently notified McMullen and Smith that they would not go on with them, and honestly, so far as it appears, refunded the money advanced by them for buying up the Government. McMullen was disappointed by the loss of the rich profits which the road promised to give. The Canadian Government was bound to furnish a subsidy of $30,000,000 in money and 50,000,000 acres of land. He determined, if he could not get a part of this enormous plunder for himself, to prevent Sir Hugh Allan getting it. He first threatened him with the publication of their correspondence, and succeeded in selling the original letters back at a good sum. Then he printed copies of the letters in the Montreal *Herald*. The publication produced an immense sensation. The press and people clamored for an explanation or a defense from those immediately concerned. Sir Hugh Allan was compelled to print a letter which, while it convicted McMullen of dishonorable conduct, confirmed the worst that had been said of the corruption of the Government. It was shown by this letter and McMullen's subsequent rejoinder that either Allan had attempted to swindle his American associates by claiming to have spent for corruption purposes nearly $500,000 that he had never laid out, or that he had expended that sum in electing members of the Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures favorable to his plans. The first supposition was inconceivable. Sir Hugh Allan was at once the wealthiest and most influential business-man in the Dominion. It was not likely that he would attempt to add to his already swollen fortune by cheating a number of American capitalists. The public was compelled reluctantly to adopt the alternative and believe that Parliament had been corrupted, as alleged. Nor was this all. McMullen stated that $8,500 of which Allan spoke in one of his letters as those he had loaned to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks in sums of $4,000 and $4,500 respectively, "with very good knowledge that it was never to be repaid." Sir Hugh also explained that the Finance Minister was taking a great deal of interest in the matter, and had declared that, at his time of life, an absolute payment would be preferable to a percentage on ultimate profit, and thought he should have $50,000. Sir Francis actually received another indefinite loan of $10,000 beside the sum loaned to him in connection with Sir John A. Macdonald above referred to. No satisfactory denial of these allegations has ever, so far as we know, been made. It appears, at any rate, to be established beyond any reasonable doubt that Macdonald knew Allan's money was being freely expended to elect members of Parliament favorable to his schemes; that Sir John encouraged the use of money for this purpose; that he gladly accepted for his own ends the votes of members thus elected, constituting himself their leader; and that he helped to carry out the plans for the sake of which they were elected. He knew that corruption had been practiced and that the American connection of Sir Hugh Allan continued long after it had been publicly declared it was broken; yet he did not expose or interfere with the fraud or the other. In the face of this record, he has been again returned to office.

Another perplexing question that arose during Lord Dufferin's Administration was a legacy from his predecessor. The Manitoba insurrection was only quieted on a promise given by Archbishop Taché that a full and complete amnesty should be granted for all past offenses. Between the time of the Archbishop's leaving Ottawa with his instructions and his arrival in Winnipeg, the murder of Scott on the pretended authority of Riel and Lepine took place. Notwithstanding this new complication of the case, the Archbishop promised amnesty, not only for the previous offenses, but for the murder of Scott as well. When the matter came to be referred to the Imperial Government for approval, the Home Office dissented warmly from the action of the Archbishop, and directed that amnesty should not be extended for the murder of Scott. Lord Dufferin combated this view in a strong dispatch, arguing that the Government was bound by the promise of its agent. The Home Government never could be brought fully to agree with him, but it consented to the commutation of the capital sentence passed upon Lepine to two years' imprisonment, with the understanding that, if caught, Riel should be subjected to a similar punishment. Riel was never caught. He once came to Ottawa to attend the sessions of the Dominion Parliament, having been elected a member from Manitoba. He was expelled from Parliament, but no attempt was made to arrest him, it being generally understood that the Government had no desire to try him. From that time he disappeared from public view.

The annual tours of Lord and Lady Dufferin to different parts of the Dominion did much to compose the feeling of discontent with the union which prevailed in the remote Provinces. One year he went to Nova Scotia, another year to the maritime Provinces, once to British Columbia, and once to Manitoba. These excursions occupied the better part of four summers. In the middle of his term he made a short trip to the old country, and last year a flying visit to New York and Washington. On all these occasions he was frequently called upon to make speeches, and he responded from the first with such fluency, grace, and tact that he soon had a reputation as an orator second to that of no man in this country. He spoke to learned bodies in Latin or Greek, to the French Canadians in French, and to the English in the purest and most felicitous Anglo-Saxon. His address before the New York Geographical Society was one of the happiest efforts of his life, showing as it did perfect familiarity with "Life in High Latitudes," joined to a remarkable power of expression and a delicate regard for the sympathies and tastes of his audience. In receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at Harvard he was equally fortunate, being able to name the illustrious literary men of New England, such as Hawthorne, Prescott, Story, and Motley, whom he had enjoyed the privilege of welcoming to his own roof. His speech at Quebec deploring "the congenital defect" which attached to Lord Lorne, the new Viceroy, i. e., that he was not an Irishman, and his speech before the Ontario Society of Artists, suggesting the joint purchase of the approaches to Niagara Falls by the United States and the Dominion, will also be pleasantly remembered. Perhaps his most successful humorous effort was at the Montreal dinner, when he disposed of the Fishery question in an amusing avowal of ignorance and irresponsibility for the award.

The history of Lord Dufferin's Administration is fully given in a book just issued from the press of the Rose-Belford Publishing Company in Toronto. The title of this book is "Canada Under the Administration of Lord Dufferin." It is not in all respects appropriate. The author has treated not so much of Canada under Lord Dufferin as of the personal aspects of Lord Dufferin's Administration. A better title would be Lord Dufferin in Canada. Better still would have been some extension of the plan of the book, so that it might really be a history of Canada for the period mentioned. There might also be some limitation of its devotion to the personal affairs of the Governor-General. The author does not at times escape being fulsome and tiresome in his accounts of Lord Dufferin's speeches, many of which are merely formal, and should have no place in an intelligent biography. The tone of the book, moreover, is one of undiscriminating eulogy. It is notorious that Lord Dufferin's action in the Pacific Railroad affair was hardly justifiable. The presumption of guilt being as strong as it was, on the partial admission of the accused, he should have used every legitimate means in his power to hasten the investigation. Again, his commutation of Lepine's sentence, against the advice of the Imperial Government, and without, at the time of his own Ministers, was generally censured on both sides of the water. It is referred to again in the London *Times* of the 31st ult., in the course of an article which, with this exception, has nothing but unqualified praise for the late Governor-General. The existence of this dissatisfaction should have been noted in a complete history of Lord Dufferin's Administration. The statement of it would have detracted nothing from his reputation. For, whatever the defects of Lord Dufferin's Administration may have been, they were unimportant as compared with its merits. His sagacity, firmness, tact, moderation, and courteous manner commended him as no other ruler in Canada ever was commended to the favor of the people. He found the people discontented, and dissatisfied with the Government; he left them united, prosperous, and happy. Any history of such an Administration as his is likely to have the interest for the present, and on this account, if on no other, Mr. Stewart's book will be made welcome. We can only wish that, in other respects as well as in the choice of a subject, the author were entirely successful. ("Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin." By George Stewart, Jr. Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Company. Royal 8vo. Pp. 601. Sold only by subscription.)

NEW GREECE.

"New Greece" is the title of an important book by Mr. Lewis Sergeant. Its aim is to give some account of the origin of modern Greece, and to advocate the claims of Greece to the territory along the Ægean. The action of the Berlin Congress with reference to Greece is a perplexing subject, the discussion of which requires wide information and experience in the ways of diplomatists. Mr. Sergeant possesses these qualifications, and that other one of an ardent Panhellenism, for the writing of a plea on behalf of Greece. He is convinced that Lord Salisbury went into the Berlin Conference with the intention of doing something for Greece. This was foreshadowed in his speech on the third day. It appeared at the same time that the other Powers would offer no serious opposition to the Grecian claims to Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete. The first indication of a different intention was given in Lord Beaconsfield's speech, about the eleventh day. He protested against the notion that Turkey was an *etat vieilli*, and was undergoing a process of partition. The word "partition," he said, could not apply to the "arrangements and retrocessions" which Europe was sanctioning, and "the Greek Government" was entirely "not taken as to the views of Europe." Lord Beaconsfield consented to the rectification of the frontier as suggested by M. Waddington most reluctantly, and only because he believed "a cause of trouble and disorder would thus be got rid of, and a lasting peace secured." He consented to this arrangement moreover, with the knowledge that it would divide Thessalians from Thessalians, and Epirotes from Epirotes, and would leave Crete virtually dependent upon "the generosity" of the Porte. It is evident that, throughout the Congress, he was thinking more of the interests of Turkey than of those of Greece.

Mr. Sergeant believes that Greece has claims of the strongest possible description to "a definite predominance in Southeastern Europe." In support of these claims he argues (1) that Greece has an historical title to the Eastern shores of Europe, based both upon former possessions and existing nationality: (2) that, if the advance of Greece towards Constantinople is not promoted there is danger that, as the Mohammedans recede, the Slavs will occupy the ground; (3) that Greece, already established on the Ægean, has no rival in her claims to the remainder of the coast, even as far as Constantinople, except the Muscovite, whose sovereign is declining in Europe; (4) that Greece initiated the movement which has led to the partial dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, and which bids fair to put an end to Turkish misrule; (5) that Greece has been raised to her present position by Europe, and has thus been encouraged to hope that Europe would complete the work of restoration; (6) that Greece, being now independent, would remain less bound to any of her benefactors, and would speedily assume the strength and dignity of a Great Power; (7) that Greece, in spite of great drawbacks, is already a strong nation, and has proved her capacity to rule; (8) that Greece has the traditions of greatness and refinement; (9) that the establishment of Greece on the Ægean as a Great Power would be a menace to no other Power.

The peculiar claims of Greece upon England, not distinctly stated by Mr. Sergeant, but inferred from his pages, are, first, that England, on the whole, has been the source of more happiness than misery to Greece, having first incited her to rebellion, then delayed her independence, and made it imperfect when it came; secondly, that the representations of the English Government induced Greece to keep out of the war between Russia and Turkey, and thereby to lose the territory which by right of conquest she would have been entitled to; thirdly, that the English Government distinctly promised to support Grecian claims to territory in the settlement of terms of peace. All of these obligations the English Government disavowed and violated at Berlin.

The first part of Mr. Sergeant's book treats of the present condition of Greece, its material resources, Constitution, Government, finances, literature, etc. The growth of the country between 1862, when the Bavarian dynasty was expelled, and 1877, when the country began to be unsettled in view of the impending trouble between Turkey and Russia, was, according to statistics furnished by Mr. Sergeant, wonderful. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1877, 1876, and 1346:

Revenue	£1,401,725	£1,380,314	£510,839
Expend's..	1,486,734	1,393,137	486,880

As the figures stand they show a surplus for the year 1846, and a deficit for 1876. But in the former year nothing was paid in the shape of interest on loans; in 1877 sometning over £300,000 was paid for interest on the home and foreign debt. The imports and exports of Greece in 1845 were about £800,000 and £400,000 respectively, and in 1873 £4,300,000 and £2,700,000 respectively. Since 1870, when the whole country was aroused by the murder of a number of English tourists by brigands, brigandage has virtually ceased. Education is so generally diffused that it is almost a drug. The learned professions are overcrowded, and there are scarcely enough men left to engage in trade and agriculture. The school system of Greece is one of the most perfect in Europe. The area of land under cultivation is still less than it should be, but is gradually increasing. The fertility of the soil is practically inexhausible, and there are still large tracts to be taken up. The proposition to sequestrate the conventual establishments has been considered, and will eventually, it is thought, be forcibly carried into effect. Of the most serious obstacle to the advancement of Greece has been the default in the payment of the revolutionary debt, which was loaned at most usurious rates and far below par by English capitalists, and the uttermost farthing of which is now exacted. It is hoped that some means of paying this debt will soon be devised.

The second part of the book gives a historical view of new Grecian independence, and describes the influence of the Powers in delaying but finally assuring it. This is a humiliating chapter for Englishmen to read; it fully sustains Mr. Sergeant's statement that in the striking of a balance between England and Greece there is still a large sum owing from the former to the latter country. Incidental to this part of the book is a discussion of the origin of Panslavism, which, it is interesting to know, was the invention of a Pole, avowedly put forth by him to further Poland's project of revenge upon Austria, and of this book, no further back than 1846, when the revolt and the massacres in Gallicia occurred. This Polish nobleman addressed an open letter anonymously to Prince Metternich, the conclusion of which was as follows: "Poland, abandoned by the West, cannot deliver herself from her three oppressors; let her give herself to one who is Slavonian, like herself. Then the state, disappear in a vengeful suicide, and punish Europe by creating Panslavonianism." This idea slumbered until the defeat of Austria at Sadowa. In 1867 it was formally adopted by the Russian Government, and the Czar himself opened the Exposition and the Panslavonian Congress at Moscow in 1867. Mr. Sergeant, however, adopts fully the opinion of M. Henri Martin and other learned ethnologists that the Russians themselves are not of Slavonian, but of Turanian origin. The Varegs Russians were nothing else than Scandinavians. By intermixture with Asiatic Finns they formed the ruling class in Russia. They have gradually adopted the Slavonian language, but nothing else belonging to the race. "The Russo-Finns speak Slavonian, but they do not think Slavonian."

We have not the space to follow Mr. Sergeant further in his interesting inquiries. His book is every way worthy the attention of students of modern political history, and it should be almost invaluable to every journalist and editor. The author does not at times escape being fulsome and tiresome in his accounts of Lord Dufferin's speeches, many of which are merely formal, and should have no place in an intelligent biography. The tone of the book, moreover, is one of undiscriminating eulogy. It is notorious that Lord Dufferin's action in the Pacific Railroad affair was hardly justifiable. The presumption of guilt being as strong as it was, on the partial admission of the accused, he should have used every legitimate means in his power to hasten the investigation. Again, his commutation of Lepine's sentence, against the advice of the Imperial Government, and without, at the time, of his own Ministers, was generally censured on both sides of the water. It is referred to again in the London *Times* of the 31st ult., in the course of an article which, with this exception, has nothing but unqualified praise for the late Governor-General. The existence of this dissatisfaction should have been noted in a complete history of Lord Dufferin's Administration. The statement of it would have detracted nothing from his reputation. For, whatever the defects of Lord Dufferin's Administration may have been, they were unimportant as compared with its merits. His sagacity, firmness, tact, moderation, and courteous manner commended him as no other ruler in Canada ever was commended to the favor of the people. He found the people discontented, and dissatisfied with the Government; he left them united, prosperous, and happy. Any history of such an Administration as his is likely to have the interest for the present, and on this account, if on no other, Mr. Stewart's book will be made welcome. We can only wish that, in other respects as well as in the choice of a subject, the author were entirely successful. ("Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin." By George Stewart, Jr. Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Company. Royal 8vo. Pp. 601. Sold only by subscription.)

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Mr. Sergeant believes that Greece has claims of the strongest possible description to "a definite predominance in Southeastern Europe." In support of these claims he argues (1) that Greece has an historical title to the Eastern shores of Europe, based both upon former possessions and existing nationality: (2) that, if the advance of Greece towards Constantinople is not promoted there is danger that, as the Mohammedans recede, the Slavs will occupy the ground; (3) that Greece, already established on the Ægean, has no rival in her claims to the remainder of the coast, even as far as Constantinople, except the Muscovite, whose sovereign is declining in Europe; (4) that Greece initiated the movement which has led to the partial dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, and which bids fair to put an end to Turkish misrule; (5) that Greece has been raised to her present position by Europe, and has thus been encouraged to hope that Europe would complete the work of restoration; (6) that Greece, being now independent, would remain less bound to any of her benefactors, and would speedily assume the strength and dignity of a Great Power; (7) that Greece, in spite of great drawbacks, is already a strong nation, and has proved her capacity to rule; (8) that Greece has the traditions of greatness and refinement; (9) that the establishment of Greece on the Ægean as a Great Power would be a menace to no other Power.

The peculiar claims of Greece upon England, not distinctly stated by Mr. Sergeant, but inferred from his pages, are, first, that England, on the whole, has been the source of more happiness than misery to Greece, having first incited her to rebellion, then delayed her independence, and made it imperfect when it came; secondly, that the representations of the English Government induced Greece to keep out of the war between Russia and Turkey, and thereby to lose the territory which by right of conquest she would have been entitled to; thirdly, that the English Government distinctly promised to support Grecian claims to territory in the settlement of terms of peace. All of these obligations the English Government disavowed and violated at Berlin.

The first part of Mr. Sergeant's book treats of the present condition of Greece, its material resources, Constitution, Government, finances, literature, etc. The growth of the country between 1862, when the Bavarian dynasty was expelled, and 1877, when the country began to be unsettled in view of the impending trouble between Turkey and Russia, was, according to statistics furnished by Mr. Sergeant, wonderful. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for 1877, 1876, and 1346:

Revenue	£1,401,725	£1,380,314	£510,839
Expend's..	1,486,734	1,393,137	486,880

As the figures stand they show a surplus for the year 1846, and a deficit for 1876. But in the former year nothing was paid in the shape of interest on loans; in 1877 sometning over £300,000 was paid for interest on the home and foreign debt. The imports and exports of Greece in 1845 were about £800,000 and £400,000 respectively, and in 1873 £4,300,000 and £2,700,000 respectively. Since 1870, when the whole country was aroused by the murder of a number of English tourists by brigands, brigandage has virtually ceased. Education is so generally diffused that it is almost a drug. The learned professions are overcrowded, and there are scarcely enough men left to engage in trade and agriculture. The school system of Greece is one of the most perfect in Europe. The area of land under cultivation is still less than it should be, but is gradually increasing. The fertility of the soil is practically inexhausible, and there are still large tracts to be taken up. The proposition to sequestrate the conventual establishments has been considered, and will eventually, it is thought, be forcibly carried into effect. Of the most serious obstacle to the advancement of Greece has been the default in the payment of the revolutionary debt, which was loaned at most usurious rates and far below par by English capitalists, and the uttermost farthing of which is now exacted. It is hoped that some means of paying this debt will soon be devised.

The second part of the book gives a historical view of new Grecian independence, and describes the influence of the Powers in delaying but finally assuring it. This is a humiliating chapter for Englishmen to read; it fully sustains Mr. Sergeant's statement that in the striking of a balance between England and Greece there is still a large sum owing from the former to the latter country. Incidental to this part of the book is a discussion of the origin of Panslavism, which, it is interesting to know, was the invention of a Pole, avowedly put forth by him to further Poland's project of revenge upon Austria, and of this book, no further back than 1846, when the revolt and the massacres in Gallicia occurred. This Polish nobleman addressed an open letter anonymously to Prince Metternich, the conclusion of which was as follows: "Poland, abandoned by the West, cannot deliver herself from her three oppressors; let her give herself to one who is Slavonian, like herself. Then the state, disappear in a vengeful suicide, and punish Europe by creating Panslavonianism." This idea slumbered until the defeat of Austria at Sadowa. In 1867 it was formally adopted by the Russian Government, and the Czar himself opened the Exposition and the Panslavonian Congress at Moscow in 1867. Mr. Sergeant, however, adopts fully the opinion of M. Henri Martin and other learned ethnologists that the Russians themselves are not of Slavonian, but of Turanian origin. The Varegs Russians were nothing else than Scandinavians. By intermixture with Asiatic Finns they formed the ruling class in Russia. They have gradually adopted the Slavonian language, but nothing else belonging to the race. "The Russo-Finns speak Slavonian, but they do not think Slavonian."

We have not the space to follow Mr. Sergeant further in his interesting inquiries. His book is every way worthy the attention of students of modern political history, and it should be almost invaluable to every journalist and editor. The author does not at times escape being fulsome and tiresome in his accounts of Lord Dufferin's speeches, many of which are merely formal, and should have no place in an intelligent biography. The tone of the book, moreover, is one of undiscriminating eulogy. It is notorious that Lord Dufferin's action in the Pacific Railroad affair was hardly justifiable. The presumption of guilt being as strong as it was, on the partial admission of the accused, he should have used every legitimate means in his power to hasten the investigation. Again, his commutation of Lepine's sentence, against the advice of the Imperial Government, and without, at the time, of his own Ministers, was generally censured on both sides of the water. It is referred to again in the London *Times* of the 31st ult., in the course of an article which, with this exception, has nothing but unqualified praise for the late Governor-General. The existence of this dissatisfaction should have been noted in a complete history of Lord Dufferin's Administration. The statement of it would have detracted nothing from his reputation. For, whatever the defects of Lord Dufferin's Administration may have been, they were unimportant as compared with its merits. His sagacity, firmness, tact, moderation, and courteous manner commended him as no other ruler in Canada ever was commended to the favor of the people. He found the people discontented, and dissatisfied with the Government; he left them united, prosperous, and happy. Any history of such an Administration as his is likely to have the interest for the present, and on this account, if on no other, Mr. Stewart's book will be made welcome. We can only wish that, in other respects as well as in the choice of a subject, the author were entirely successful. ("Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin." By George Stewart, Jr. Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Company. Royal 8vo. Pp. 601. Sold only by subscription.)

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AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Two books about American Colleges have recently made their appearance. One is a new edition of President Porter's "American Colleges and the American Public," with some additional matter. The other is a collection of Mr. C. F. Thwing's magazine-papers, printed originally in *Scribner's Monthly* and the *Sunday Afternoon*. President Porter approaches the subject from the point of view of the instructor, or the man with merchandise to sell; Mr. Thwing from that of the student, or the buyer in open market of a certain desirable article, known in the slang of the day as "a complete education." President Porter devotes his best energies in the new part of his book, as in the old, to combating what he considers erroneous theories of teaching. He is especially opposed to the breaking down of the fixed curriculum, to the introduction of elective courses, and to the deposition of Latin and Greek from their place of primary importance in the first years of the college course. The new part of Mr. Thwing's book, which consists of a number of papers read before educational conventions, is only an expansion of the old. There are observable in it the same restiveness in treating of the new theories of education, the same jealousy of Harvard, and the same devotion to venerable systems of instruction that were noteworthy in the original edition. Dr. Porter is as times almost Carlylean in his zeal to show the hollowness of President Eliot's pretensions. What can be thought, for instance, of sentences like these (the italics are ours):

That Harvard College will continue to be an institution of great activity and acquisition in all departments of learning, and a brilliant one, no one doubted; but that Harvard College will be as useful to the public and to many of its students as it would be if its *awakening* enterprise and its great resources had been administered on a different theory, we may be excused from believing.

The colleges in Ohio have been forced to agitate the question whether it were not practicable and wise to offer Greek altogether until the college course should begin. Possibly this circumstance may have emboldened the *adventurous* President of Harvard College to moot the question whether it might not be expedient to make Greek elective, even in the preparatory studies for the so-called classical curriculum, in the present uncertain state of public opinion in regard to classical study, it will not be safe for the friends of a classical curriculum to trust its regulation *to any but safe hands*.

We should be ashamed to say that a man of Dr. Porter's eminent reputation for learning and piety was not actuated in everything he wrote by the purest motives; yet it does seem that he might have shown a higher sense of propriety in the criticism of rival institutions of learning than he does. He can only be fully understood, however, by some reminder of the fact that the new ideas of which he so strongly disapproves have taken root and are flourishing under his own direction, and against his will, in Yale College. The reasonableness of them is too large a question to discuss in this place. Dr. Porter, of course, argues the cause of classical learning with all the cogency that wide experience and deep feeling can bring to bear upon it, and leaves little to be said on his side of the subject. A little essay on co-education, somewhat incongruously put at the end of this volume, disposes of the whole subject in a summary and, on the whole, satisfactory way, bolding that it is not salutary for the sexes to associate with one another "in ways of unreserve," "when freed from the unfelt but powerful restraints of the household and the home." ("The American Colleges and the American Public (new edition): With Afterthoughts on College and School Education." By Noah Porter, D. D., LL.D., President of Yale College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.50.)

Mr. Thwing's book is full of valuable and interesting information for parents who have boys to send to college, and for boys who think of going. It touches on such subjects as the relative cost of living at different colleges, the comparative advantages of large and small, city and country colleges, the efficiency of instruction at different places, the question of Secret Societies, Athletic Sports, College Journalism, systems of marks and prizes, supposed decline in Europe; (4) that Greece initiated the movement which has led to the partial dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, and which bids fair to put an end to Turkish misrule; (5) that Greece has been raised to her present position by Europe, and has thus been encouraged to hope that Europe would complete the work of restoration; (6) that Greece, being now independent, would remain less bound to any of her benefactors, and would speedily assume the strength and dignity of a Great Power; (7) that Greece, in spite of great drawbacks, is already a strong nation, and has proved her capacity to rule; (8) that Greece has the traditions of greatness and refinement; (9) that the

THE HOME.

A TINY WORKER.

Little Ettie's her mamma's "right-hand man,"
For she helps her mamma whenever she can.
She tends to the baby with willing feet,
And tries to keep everything clean and neat.

Doing this thing and that thing, as best she may,
She passes most of her time away,—
Sets the table at meal time, and, when dinner is o'er,
She washes the dishes and sweeps up the floor.

But let Ettie's mamma dear beware
Lest she fill Ettie's mind with too much of care;
What made Jack a dull boy was all work and no play;
Why apply not a like rule to Jane, I pray?

Little girls should romp and play at ball,
Should know something of climbing fences tall!
They should spend much time in healthful play,
And know less about working the livelong day.

Little Ettie's not seven, yet I have my fears
She'll be twenty in feeling before ten in years.
The heart of a child should be kept light and free;
For the sapling, if bent, can ne'er be a straight tree.

LOUISA TATZ.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors will please not italicize any words in their communications. Attention to this feature of journalism will save the Conductor much trouble.

***

ONE OF TRIO.—Please send your name to this office. The Home can't be mailing letters to assumed addresses all over the country.

***

A. B., Council Bluffs, Ia.—Please send your Post-Office address to The Home. It has been mislaid.

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As usual, a large amount of otherwise available matter is crowded out this week for want of space.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers at this office for the following persons. Those living out of the city will please send their address, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Watcher, Chicago.
A Friend, Chicago.
F. L. C., Kansas.
Olivia, Maple Lawn.
Alon Enloe, Chicago.
Gratitude No. 1.
Cheap Living, Chicago.
Lell, Chicago.
Violet Vernon, Chicago.
W. H. L., Chicago.
Elva, Fort Atkinson.
Gunaika, Chicago.
Alorda, Chicago.
One of the Trio.
Miss Alice Smythe, Chicago.
Reno, Chicago.
Yiddie, Chicago.
May Weed.

THE HOME CLUB.

WHAT IT IS DOING.

CHICAGO, NOV. 14.—The friends will please have patience with me until I have a trifle more leisure than I have had for a week or so, for a full account of the proceedings of the Club. I am well aware that the outside members who are debarred from meeting with us are anxious to know what we are doing, and what our prospects are for the future. For the benefit of our true-hearted member in Portland, Mich., who so kindly asked for a full report, I will say that the prospects of our being able to open our Home early in the spring are very encouraging at present. The ladies are enthusiastic over the amount of work they intend to accomplish between this and spring, and are already making preparations for holding a bazaar, on which occasion we shall hope to have, if not the pleasure of your pleasant faces in our midst, at least samples of your handiwork. The details are at present too obscure to enter into an explanation, but it is none too early for those whose time is limited to commence preparing their offerings. The resident members will probably hold weekly meetings during the time that will intervene to fashion articles of wearing apparel, etc.

The meeting of the 13th was well attended, and sugar-cured cogies were discussed, the merits of which will bear fruit in due time. An adjourned meeting was appointed for Nov. 20, at which time the arrangements for future entertainments, etc., will be definitely settled, and I hope to be able to give you a more extended report of our work, and what we intend to do in the way of enjoyable reunions during the long wiuter evenings.

We were sorry to receive the resignation of our faithful Vice-President, Nannie C., whose household matters debar her from attending our meetings in the capacity of an officer, but whose kindest wishes are with us in our work. Edna, one of our best workers, whose promptitude and efficiency we cannot doubt, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. With this very meagre and hasty attempt at a report, I will subscribe into quarters and await further developments before I proceed. Therefore, consider this—(To be continued in our next).

ORLENA.

THE ROCKFORD MAIDEN.

HER MENAGERIE REVIEWED.

MANTENO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Supposing that Oppoponux has by this time recovered from her fit of invective against the married state, I have managed to muster a sufficient degree of courage to attempt a ventilation of some of the thoughts occasioned by portions of her letter. Such an overflow of maiden exhuberance as we last week witnessed over her signature in The Home is, to a man, always amusing. I really think I prefer it to a small circus, with all the usual accompaniments of side and other shows. It does no harm, and is often of benefit to those afflicted, who thus find means of escape for their superabundance of animal spirits. Besides, I think I would prefer to be the motherly hen, scratching for her chicks, than the cock pullet, strutting about with chanticleer, if said rooster was yoke to twenty chicks and husband to the motherly hen. Motherly hens do more good and set a better example in the world than flirty pullets, and moreover our pullets were hatched for some other purpose than to saunter over closely-shaven lawns with chanticleers, and if they do not do duty as setting-hens they get pervet up in pot-pie. Then let the fowls teach you that we were not born to live a life of idleness and pleasure. Each one of us has a duty to perform that no one else can do, a place to fill that no one else can fill for us.

And this reminds me that though many good things have been said on the subject of boarding vs. housekeeping, much remains untold. Some one has said that the girl who has been accustomed to spending her time doing fancy-work would find housekeeping rather irksome. I say that the girl who makes fancy work the chief end and aim of her life, who has no higher sense of her responsibilities as a human being than that, is no more fit to become a wife and mother than the young man who lounges about, trying to see how many cigars he can consume each day, and living on his father's money, instead of earning an honest living for himself, is fit to become a husband and father. Fancy work is all very well in its place, but in my judgment it is intended for a recreation rather than a pursuit. It seems to me that we should not ask, Which will be easiest, to board or keep house? but rather, What is my duty? Which way can I do most good? For, as I said before, we each have a work to do, some one thing, some another; and, if you are in doubt what that work is, do not stand idly waiting for it to be made clear, but do whatever lies nearest. It will serve as a preparation for the real work when it does become known. But to return to the subject. Without doubt, to those who have entered the married state with the truest and purest motives, the most happiness will be found in a home of their own, however humble a one it may be. Still, circumstances may be such that it will be best to board for a while at least. The wife may not wish to resign her position, or she may be a professional woman; and certainly if she feel that she can do more good, can benefit herself and her fellow-creatures more, by doing something else than washing dishes, cooking, etc., or even by superintending it, then by all means let her be exempt from those duties. But if she have no better reason than that she would find housekeeping tiresome, she had best not get married at all. This is a workaday world, and the sooner people come to understand that work is an honor and a duty rather than a necessity, the better it will be for themselves and the world.

F.

A SCORCHER FROM "DASH."

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Perhaps Oppoponux is right in her almost wholesale denunciation of marriage; she writes like a person of experience, or at least of keen observation and critical judgment. Perhaps matrimony is "a leap into a jungle," a mere lottery, a piece of jugglery, an immense trap or prison, and that all who fall therein or are deluded thereby are but victims, fools, or even worse, and objects of commiseration or condemnation. Perhaps when God said, "It is not good for the man to be alone," "I will make him an helpmeet," He considered it necessary to man's dignity and success that he should have a servant or slave proper for him in the form of a woman,—one who could understand his wants and harmonize with him in supplying those wants, and yet be no subject subject; and that when Eve tempted Adam to eat the forbidden fruit, and thereby literally raised the Devil in his paradise, she did it for revenge, or to assert her "woman's rights," which spirit has manifested itself more or less in every household since. Perhaps, too, in the changed order of things which then occurred, God saw that it was better for man to be alone, and that a conversation of a violation of a fundamental law by him, the institution of marriage was continued as an affliction to "try men's souls," and as an Egyptian bondage to woman for her original sin. Who knows? These are among the inscrutable ways of Providence, or Nature, past finding out, and, paradoxical as it may appear, love and marriage, religion and creed, have led to the highs of sin and sorrow in the world over, and why? Is it because the principle is wrong, or that there is a wrong application of the principle, a misuse of means, a continued violation of law?

I have no "matrimonial joke" to bear. I have never been in the harness; neither have I been such a "gallant rooster" as to escort the "sleek pullet," the gay and fashionable girl of the period, out for "grasshoppers" very extensively, for I believe in "woman's rights,"—the right to catch her own grasshoppers occasionally, not with drudgery and exhausting labor, not in dirt and squalor, if possible to avoid, but in a true womanly, independent manner, which will bring out her greater self-reliance, her truer womanhood; so that, if misfortunes do come, as they are liable to at any period in life, she may be prepared to meet them with courage and with greater power to battle and conquer; and the man is a fool who will be the "cat's-paw" of any woman who has no higher regard for him than that which results from sick sentimentality, fashionable dependence, and effeminate weakness. I may be considered too spoiled and ungentlemanly, and it may be somewhat truthfully said perhaps that I am not a competent judge in the matter under all the circumstances, but observation and judgment, as through the natural instincts of my nature in general, if not my heart in particular, have led me to look upon marriage and religion as sacred things, as the higher attainments of heart and soul, and a well-ordered, happy home as a very emollient, an epitome, even, of a home above; and I have seen many a home, as indeed all of us have, where, although the "parent fowl" had to "dig and scratch" to support her numerous progeny," and to watch over them with almost constant care, yet she did it all with a cheerful heart and resolute will, feeling it a pleasure as well as duty, and when one of them was taken away her heartstrings were almost broken, and she would gladly have doubled her cares and labors to have had that one brought back to her. "What is home without a mother" of the kind that would not look after the interests of half our fallen brothers with watchful care and tender love that "an old setting hen" would look after her "progeny"? What would this world of humanity be if there were no sacrifices, no labors of love? Suppose those before you, Oppoponux, had been blessed with a sleek-looking pullet than the old setting hen, and, "We have no ambition to wear the silken fetters" which, in course of time, will be crystallized into iron bands." What, then, would have been the result? and where and what would we have been and it not been for the love, devotion, sacrifice, and efforts of our mothers?

But Oppoponux is decidedly and wisely right in regard to what Spiritualists call "affinities" (though their "affinities" are as unstable as mitrogen and its unions), and of every one would "study each other with unreserve, positivism, physical and spiritual adaptations," and practically observe the knowledge gained thereby, if the "sovereignty of reason" was fully established and mere "flattery, fascination, infatuation, held in subjection, half, at least, of the infelicities and disasters of matrimonial life would be removed or rather avoided. Union would then be strength, and the matrimonial yoke easier to wear.

In conclusion, boys and bachelors, "let me give you a little good advice." Never marry a woman "whose constitutional qualities do not form a counterpart of your own," and "whose nature has no more intuition and cheerfulness than a horned toad," even though her feet be like the fevered brow. Never marry a woman whose habits of order, neatness, and industry are not a guarantee of your happiness and easy livelihood, and whose idea of "bicst independence" is not such as to lead her to neglect home and household duties and strut about upon the public lawn of fashion and folly. Think of the degeneracy of society," and whose tastes and desires for "the good, the true, and the beautiful" are not of such an order as to lead her first and oftenest to the "love of a new bonnet," the latest gossip of the neighborhood, and Pharisaical phantasmagoria. Never marry a woman who is not strictly temperate both in tongue and temper, as well as in eating and drinking, -one whose refinement and amiability are as prominent at home as her courtesies and smiles are profuse in the ball-room; one who, while she is an extensive reader, an accomplished lady, can raise a loaf of bread as light as an ocative, sweep a room as well as a bank of piano keys, cook a dinner as well as crochet a "cloud," talk politics and religion as well as poetry and fiction, and conduct her home and household affairs as thoroughly and as well as she can criticize and admire her neighbors. If you come across a noblewoman of nature of this stamp, marry her if you can and desire,—if not, find one, or one as nearly suited to your tastes, disposition, temperament, and circumstances, and "then let Time register your years in wrinkles" until death doth you part. Amen!

DASH.

CALIFORNIA.

HER IDEAS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—Amber and I do not always agree, but in her advocacy of pistol-practice for women I give her my hand most heartily. I am glad to see one who is usually so conservative in her ideas thus making a move in the right direction. I have seen occasions during my life when I most sincerely thanked my dear father for having in my younger days encouraged me in the use of a pistol. Everything is right, just, and proper that will in any degree lead women into a larger sense of self-dependence. Pity, too, that they cannot gain an enlarged idea of personal responsibility for words and actions; there has been too much twining, like the ivy, of one's else, too much slavery and labor of the class below. By the way, I wonder did it ever strike the originator of the ivy-and-oak simile and his imitators that the oak very rarely, if ever, can be strangled in the embrace of the gentle vine? The parasite looks beautiful, but it is deadly. My heart is filled with pity for my sister women who care to be nothing more than a parasite.

There is one subject I find approached almost timidly in The Home by those who advocate it, but very boldly by those who reject it. This is the broad question of woman's right to self-government. To me the idea has been a part of life; was taken in at the maternal fount; has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength; and, honoring nearly all the prominent ladies in the woman-suffrage movement, I have failed to find one among them who would be guilty of the childishness of calling hard names, which I regret to see done by some of the most popular of The Home writers. Let us call it a mistake, and hope that "loud-voiced," "rampant," and such names will hereafter remain in our only dictionaries, the lexicographical and illiterate, where they naturally belong. I wonder has Amber ever met the venerable, the ever-lovely, Lucretia Mott, who is now First Vice-President of the National Woman Suffrage Association. I must think she has been brought into contact only with that lower element which always attaches itself to every movement. I do not intend, however, to make any argument for suffrage to-day; my note should be too long; but let me recount a part of an intercepted conversation between two gentlemen friends. It seemed to me to put the matter in the right light. One, in reply to a remark by the other, said: "But think, to give woman freedom and equality in all things, would it not lead to anarchy, destruction, and ruin? Think if it would not be extremely dangerous in every interest? Would she be able to make good use of freedom? You know it involves a great deal." To this his friend answered: "To all this I have but one reply. It is our place and therefore to woman the rights we have stolen from her, and as they belong to her as a human being it is none of our masculine business what she does with them. Suppose I steal your pocketbook, and when told to return it I refuse, and justify myself by saying, 'I think I can use the money for him better than he can for himself. I am afraid he will spend it foolishly. I know it is his, but can he make a good use of it?' The cases are analogous." The other answered slowly: "H-h-m, I see, it does look ugly, that is a fact."

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CALIFORNIA.

THE KITCHEN.

TEN-CENT MEALS.

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But one thing in my life stands out on end was the statement of the married one that she was determined to use the rod on her children, and that at a very early age. Oh, Mrs. T., let me beseech you not to do it. Your little ones have more than a horned toad," even though her feet be like the fevered brow. Never marry a woman whose habits of order, neatness, and industry are not a guarantee of your happiness and easy livelihood, and whose idea of "bicst independence" is not such as to lead her to neglect home and household duties and strut about upon the public lawn of fashion and folly. Think of the degeneracy of society," and whose tastes and desires for "the good, the true, and the beautiful" are not of such an order as to lead her first and oftenest to the "love of a new bonnet," the latest gossip of the neighborhood, and Pharisaical phantasmagoria. Never marry a woman who is not strictly temperate both in tongue and temper, as well as in eating and drinking,—one whose refinement and amiability are as prominent at home as her courtesies and smiles are profuse in the ball-room; one who, while she is an extensive reader, an accomplished lady, can raise a loaf of bread as light as an ocative, sweep a room as well as a bank of piano keys, cook a dinner as well as crochet a "cloud," talk politics and religion as well as poetry and fiction, and conduct her home and household affairs as thoroughly and as well as she can criticize and admire her neighbors. If you come across a noblewoman of nature of this stamp, marry her if you can and desire,—if not, find one, or one as nearly suited to your tastes, disposition, temperament, and circumstances, and "then let Time register your years in wrinkles" until death doth you part. Amen!

DASH.

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But one thing in my life stands out on end was the statement of the married one that she was determined to use the rod on her children, and that at a very early age. Oh, Mrs. T., let me beseech you not to do it. Your little ones have more than a horned ones who, I am afraid, will have the misfortune to come under your care, not because they will have an unkind mother, but one morally insane on the subject. Now, you don't know what their dispositions will be, assuming that the lash cannot be misapplied to a child. With a conceit born of ignorance you speak with perfect assurance on a subject which the wisest approach with extreme caution. And you intend to make it a matter of nature to say no person ever took who had been successful in training children; understand, I do not consider your mother a success at it.

You are inclined by nature for a nice necessity of using the rod, nor wish to avoid it. One would think that you looked forward with positive pleasure to the time when you could be laying it on. It is a hideous fact that there are people who take real delight in seeing a child writhe under the lash. This is often shown in children, and is sometimes illy concealed in grown people. A short time ago I heard a little boy say that when he was licked in school he always licked his sister when he got home first, for then it was fun to see the others take it. I believe they enjoy the scene of a whipping so much that they will sometimes bring one upon themselves for the fun of it. There is an excitement more than they dislike the pain, and feel that there is something brave and heroic, or as your sister says "womanly," in taking a flogging. But you may ask "if they enjoy the whippings should they not be gratified with them?" To no means; it is a moral insanity produced almost entirely by the use of the rod, and should be eradicated by the opposite treatment.

Queen Elizabeth Gu Gaunt, one of the noblest and best Christian ladies that ever lived, was burnt at the stake in England for helping a poor wretch who was guilty of treason to escape from the prison in the idiosyncracies of the time a man was hanged, drawn, and quartered for the lesser crime of treason itself.

That good Quaker William Penn could not forego the pleasure of witnessing the executions, so provided himself with a fleet horse and went in the morning to see the hanging, and the minute the man was fairly cut up and hung up to dry, he started as fast as his horse could go for the scene of the burning, which took place in the afternoon. William Penn was one of the best hearted men that ever lived. It must have been a moral insanity produced by such scenes of cruelty that made him delight in witnessing them. If you want to make your children as cruel as people were then, just familiarize them with such scenes. The use of the rod produces the same moral insanity in a lesser degree. If you doubt it look at yourself.

But I will assume that you only intend to whip your children for their good, and will be glad to know of some way to get along without it, and I will tell you how. It will be no easy task, but nothing can be harder to a person who is not a perfect savage than the habitual use of the whip. Your children are undoubtedly moral, ugly, ungovernable dispositions, and will come home and whip them, if they have. The moral insanity which is probably natural in you, but which has been greatly augmented by the whippings which you have received, will doubtless be seen in them, and my heart bleeds for them the more for that reason. But with all that you can govern them without much whipping if you will. But how?

First: It is indispensable that you should govern yourself. There is where I imagine your mother failed. I do not believe she ever learned self-government herself, and am sure she never taught it to her daughters. I cannot conceive of a nice affectionate lady of 17 being flogged by a kind and intelligent mother, and deserving it, where both parties have good self-control.

But you are not too old to learn it yet, and when that is accomplished it is more than half the battle; then let all your efforts be to teach your children to govern themselves. A little use of the rod applied with the utmost care and discretion may help in that respect, but reckless and indiscriminate floggings will spoil the whole business. You need a radical change of heart on that subject before you are fit to use it at all.

The next important thing to do is to give your children good health. Give to both them and yourself good food, sleep, air sunshine, and pleasant surroundings, and see that they have employment for their hands and minds. And it will be as good as the rod is bad, for their dispositions. Never whip a child at night when he is sleepy; get him off to bed with a good supper in his stomach, and then in the morning see if he needs it. Never whip him before breakfast; give him and yourself a good breakfast, and then see if he needs it. Never send him supperless to bed,—that is worse if possible than whipping. Never whip him for cry (unless, possibly, where it is a case of pure cussedness). Never keep a whip in the house, nor threaten a child with one. If you use one, destroy it, and act as if you never expected to use it again.

But, you say, it is easier to tell what to do than to do it; and so it is. No one can tell what to do in all cases, and no cool-headed person feels competent for the task. I never considered myself wise enough to speak on the subject till I read your letter. I have all the charity in the world for people who simply make mistakes, but none for those who make the worst mistakes and the most utter failures, and then insist that their way is the correct one.

Teach your children obedience early, and hold them to it firmly, but not by the lash. If you know of no other way to do it, send them to me, and I will do it and guarantee not to spoil them. Never teach them falsehood. Children are naturally truthful, and always speak the truth till they are taught to lie. But if you do teach them to lie be careful how you apply the tortures for it. Never whip them for not getting their lessons, or for not dressing in fifteen minutes. Treat them with politeness, and always respect their rights. Never break a promise to them if you can help it. If you do, make a full explanation. If you wrong them, do what you can to make amends.

You may ask if I favor "fancy" punishments. Not at all. It ought to be as rare for a parent to punish a child over 10 years old as for a man to whip his wife.

I shall always have your children on my mind, and hope to hear in ten or fifteen years how you got along with them, and again I beseech you not to embitter their whole lives with memories of cruelties practiced on them in early childhood.

B.

DIRECT THEM RIGHT.

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Is there to be no end to this subject of punishing children? If there is, before the gates are shut down and you stop the flood, I want to speak on what seems to me an important point. How many of you have ever noticed or considered how often children are scolded, reproved, and even whipped, simply for being children, and not using the judgment, consideration, and forethought of a grown person? And, when they are punished for lying, this seems to me to be almost preeminently the case, for self-preservation is one of the first laws of our natures, while (unfortunately) with most children a love for truthfulness is not. Strive in every way and by all means to impress the mind of your child with a sense of the enormity of the sin; make him familiar with the teaching of the Bible, and show him the beauty and consistency of truth, enforcing all by the example of exact truthfulness in yourselves, and unless the moral perceptions are very obtuse, there will be no need for whipping. I shall never forget the lesson taught me when my little boy, between 3 and 4 years of age, came home running in one day, crying with terror, and hid his face in my dress, saying: "Mr. B. was going to cut his ears off!" I said, "Oh no; he only tried to frighten you" but he persisted, "Yes he was, for he put his hand in his pocket to get his knife," and when I still further tried to pacify him, with a look of mingled wonder and disgust, he looked up in my face and asked: "Would a big man tell a lie, you nose?" It was a new revelation to him, and what could I say? Mr. B. was a neighbor—"a fine man"—and I did not wish to leave the impression that he would deliberately tell a lie, and yet for weeks and months I haunted with the consciousness that, in trying to explain the matter without leaving that impression, I had lowered in the mind of my child the standard of truth I had been trying so hard to implant there, and ever since then a lie has been called a lie and dealt with accordingly.

I was sorry to see last week Amber's wholesale denunciation of womanking as a class. Having been myself for a number of years engaged in business, traveling and coming in contact with and dealing with women of almost every grade and station in life, but having never had so sad an experience with them as has Amber, I can pass no such harsh judgment. As a rule I found them kind, courteous, and, if not intelligent, modest enough in most cases to hide the deficiency by a retired and unassuming demeanor. Of course, there were exceptions, but I am happy to say they were rare.

FELICITA.

HYMEN AND DISCIPLINE.

It affords a philosophical entertainment for a young, marriageable maiden, maintaining uninterrupted cheer and saucy independence outside the fetters of wedlock, to recognize the different methods of discipline suggested by the writers of The Home. Evil or perfect organizations are the sequences of hereditary laws. Incompatibilities of natures, whose passion or policy has jarred to a life-partnership, must unavoidably stamp their irregularities upon the characters of offspring. In the irreversible law of Nature similar causes must produce similar effects. Children are but transcripts of the combination of parental temperaments, preserving the most legible copies by retaining the peculiarities of the strongest nature.

The evil proclivities of children are the inevitable result of organization. The millions of weakly, depraved offspring in our land, whose instincts for vice are as natural as the love of a duck for water, came as necessarily by them as the eagle by his talons. Who can remedy the evil? Not Reform Schools, State Prisons, and Jails were laid with imposing ceremonies and a pastor's benediction at the Hymeneal altar, which bound in slavery uncongenial temperaments. Look over human society, running the modern gamut of temperament, from the palatial mansions of the rich and the squalid huts of poverty, and marvel at the diversity of character, culture, taste, or individuality, revealing no passable zone-line between husband and wife. The honest farmer's boy, accustomed to the homely and unpoetic duties of agricultural pursuits, after frequent visitations at polite entertainments in the city, has become fascinated with a vain, giggling impersonation of human nature, in a low-neck crimson silk, a pair of white gloves and a borrowed necklace, frescoed with improved cosmetics, while every switch of her fan-tailed head exclaims, "I am Anoma, would remind one of the breezes of Araby.

The young and robust tiller of the soil, with reason dazzled, consciousness half-awake, and judgment suspended, takes this fairy creature to share this animated doll, to the dreary and drudge-like responsibilities of farm-life. She is as much out of her sphere and element as a young hippopotamus would be in a musical conservatory. Unqualified to grapple with the stern realities of existence, physically undeveloped for the requirements of maternity, uneducated to the duties of the vocation to which she jumped as a toad for a fly, she is at first perplexed with the loneliness of rural life, the progeny of such a pair will do but little to exalt or improve human society. The young man had done better to have selected some worthy daughter of a farmer, one who, knowing how to milk, churn, gather hen fruit, raise chickens, and churn, or have married his father's hired girl. There is as much necessity for physical adaptation in the conjugal relations as there is for moral and psychological sympathies. See the incongruity of a monster of human intellect being harnessed by the nuptial tie to a pale, weak, effeminate maiden, whose live weight would not turn the scales at a hundred, or an elongated specimen of brawn and muscle, with the brain of a mere observatory, matched with a runt of a man, who looks as if he had passed through a sausage-cutter and been abbreviated at both ends.

In there any just reason, any semblance of propriety, in a young lady possessing a finely-developed, esthetical nature, whose whole being is a rhythm of loving and poetic tendencies, linking her destiny with a proxy, uncouth, animal nature, uninspired with a thought or feeling, and eliminated by the prison of the imagination? In every city and hamlet of our glorious and free Republic in thousands of instances domestic harmony becomes household jargon, for the sole reason that antagonizing qualities of character exist, and can never be harmonized.

As in the flora of the vegetable kingdom every variety of plant flourishes best in a particular parallel and altitude, so every human being, to secure the highest happiness and development, must obey the laws of adaptation, and dignify his existence with congenial associations and surroundings. The method of discipline must be adapted to the child's temperament and development. The nature of childhood may be compared to a sheet of softened wax, on which the records you make will be preserved in the idiosyncracies of ripened manhood. One mother suggested prayer, as an effective agent to reconstruct the child's nature. A good dose of castor oil would be infinitely better. The great secret of training children is encouraging the development of the good qualities until they shall gain supremacy over the evil ones.

The management of the young must be as varied as their characteristics. What will benefit one may crush the ambition and pride of another. The children's natdre is an encyclopedia which must be carefully scrutinized and studied. For some occasional dis

impurities in the blood, and how it is
he says as a blood purifier it has no equal?
rested in such a remedy. By so doing he
r a favor on a sufferer. MARY J. L.

, Nov. 8.—I should like a few patterns
s and directions for putting together for
nephew for a Christmas present. Any
do, such as dog, elephant, rabbit, goat,
send to any one in Chicago a nice large
one; my plant. I do not like to send out
, as freight would cost more than pinole
Address CHRISTMAS COMING.

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patterns of Home menagerie, and will
songs or children's books for them.
these ladies who are inquiring for recipes
ing freckles had better leave the freckles
there is nothing that will remove tan
herwise injuring the health
J. M. W., Box 758.

a, Ia., Nov. 5.—Will some one of The
ders be so kind to inform me of a wheel-
ufactory for invalids and cripples through
ne of The Home?
ay cash for second-hand bookkeeping
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

ill., Nov. 5.—If the lady that sent me
alls and geranium slips pasted in mos
me her address I will be very glad, as I
turn the slips. They were very nice.
xious to get her address.
MOLLIE ODELL.

on, Ill., Nov. 7.—Can any one give me
ese columns the words of the familiar
"The Old Man's Dream"? They begin,
aming a dream this lone midnight."
FAITH GRAYSON.

LAND, Ill., Nov. 5.—Has any one bulbs
e? I have none, and can exchange the
nnamon vine or slips of many varieties of
coues scandens, or of the night-bloom-
BESSIE.

, Ill., Nov. 7.—I would like to accom-
the ladies that wrote me for a cloak.
ne hood is all I want. I would exchange
ne nice lace.
MRS. P. H., Drawer 45.

, Nov. 8.—Will some one in The Home
me recipe for chemical experiments,
y for acids and salts, and greatly oblige
LITHOS.

oon, Ill., Nov. 12.—I would like to ex-
iden hair and other ferns for fancy work
ingers, Box 68, Englewood, Ill.

GROCERIES.

JEVNE,

IMPORTER OF TEAS,
Sale and Retail Grocer,
& 112 MADISON-ST.,
Will sell Direct to Consumers.

EAS!

FFEES, SPICES,
GARS, SYRUPS,
OUR, BUTTER,
PLES, FRUITS,
NES, CIGARS.

rything in the Grocery Line at
Wholesale Prices.

to please everybody, and do
ss on the square, as our
cess abundantly proves.

WE QUOTE PRICES OF
SUGARS
From the Best Refineries.
Standard, per lb..... 9½c
andard, per lb..... 9½c
e C..... 9c
ite, per lb..... 9½c
ow C..... 8c
er lb..... 7 c

TEAS.
..... 20c to $ .75
..... 25c to 1.00
..... 35c to 1.50
..... 40c to .60
Style. 1 am 50 years old, and for
book publisher, a resident of Chicago twenty-
two years, and H. B. Brayton, a resident of the
county twenty-one years, had all known Hilliard
a long time, and testified to his good character.
E. F. COOKE,
Receiver of the Protection Life Company, was
placed on the stand, and was asked by Mr.
Swett why he could not bring all the books and
papers of the Company into court. The ques-
tion was objected to by Mr. Weber and sus-
tained. Mr. Cooke then said there were in the
office 300 books, mostly of good size and weight,
containing the records of the transactions of
the Company. The papers were kept in
boxes made to slide into pigeon-holes, and were
367 in number. There were also papers in
packages which had been estimated loosely as
weighing two tons. In getting the death-records
that were brought in evidence, he had not been
obliged to go over all these papers and books,
as the death-records were kept in a certain place
and could be easily referred to. The death-
losses, as far as assessed, were stowed away in
boxes by themselves; those unassessed were not
put away.
Mr. Swett—How long would it take a man to
go through and examine all the books and pa-
pers of the Company?
Objected to, and sustained by the Court.
The following additional witnesses as to the
character of Hilliard were sworn: John Tyrrell,
of Burley & Tyrrell, a twenty-five-year resident
of Chicago; William H. King, lawyer; John
Horton, George H. Laflin, D. S. Tapping, Gen.
U. L. Mann, Coroner of Cook County; P. Mur-
phy, constable; George H. Harlow, Secretary of
State; Ex. Thompson Clark, Henry H. Richardson,
and Murry Nelson. These all swore that the
reputation of Hilliard was good, and Horton,
Mann, Harlow, Clark, and Richardson spoke of
the good character of Woods.
LAUREN P. HILLIARD
was then placed on the stand. He testified
that he had been a resident of Chicago forty-
two years last May. He was at one time Clerk
of the County Court,—from 1861 to 1865,—and
became Commissioner with the Protection Life
Company when it was organized, August, 1869.
He told the persons interested in the Company
that he would take one-fifth of the stock, and
he did so, and they elected him Vice-President.
In June, 1872, he was elected President, and
continued to hold that office until the Company
was closed up. The witness identified his own
signature to several documents (Protection
reports of 1875 and 1876). At that time
he believed them to be correct, and, if
placed in the same position again,
he would sign them as he did
then. Mr. Terpenny, the bookkeeper, used to
bring him the accounts and say that they were
correct, and he would sign them. Never such a
thought entered his head as conspiring with
anybody to defraud the public. On the con-
trary, he always thought he was conferring a
benefit on mankind by furnishing insurance at a
low rate. He never received any money or
property from the Company, except his salary.
The depression and final failure of the Company
were due to the attacks of rival insurance com-
panies, formed on a different plan, and charging
double the rates that the Protection charged.
Mr. Reed here said that he proposed to show
that it was by reason of attacks in the newspa-
pers, instigated by rival companies, that the
credit of the Protection was cast in doubt, and
the policy-holders refused to pay their assess-
ments. These, being in small amounts, could
not be prosecuted in courts, and there was no
redress for the Company to compel payment.
The witness continued, saying that he never
gave directions to the bookkeeper to keep
irregular accounts; he always supposed the
accounts to be regular. Mr. Swett asked re-
garding Woods' connection with the Company.
The witness said that Woods was at the office
about a month, spending most of his business
hours there, just previous to making his report
to the Auditor. The witness never made an
arrangement of any kind with Woods, or knew
of any moneys being paid to him unlawfully.
While in the office Woods usually worked in a
little room partitioned off from the main office.
Gov. William Bross, Register H. N. Hibbard,
and Mr. Reebe testified to the good character
of Hilliard and Woods.
Mr. Hilliard's examination was resumed.
When Woods' report was finished, the witness
didn't know what it was to be, nor did any other
officer of the Company, so far as he knew. One
of the officers, in fact, went to Springfield in
order to look at the report as soon as it should
be filed and learn its contents. The witness
was shown the reports of the Company for 1875
and 1876, and was asked if Mr. Weber if he had
made any examination of the books or papers
of the office for the purpose of ascertaining
whether or not the reports were correct. He
replied in the negative. Woods came to examine
the accounts in April, 1877, and there was a clerk
with him named Brinkerhoff, who assisted him.
Maj. Kellogg also assisted. Woods' completed
report was first read by the witness when it
appeared in the newspapers. On one occasion
Woods had asked to see the title-deeds of the
property which he had turned over to the Com-
pany as securities. Before the suit of Shufeldt
& Westover against them the Protection Life
Company was doing a flourishing business, and
would have been running to-day if it had not
been interfered with, and every policy-holder
would have received all that was due him, or
that would be due to his heirs after his death.
At the beginning of the year, their business
had been widely increased, and every death-loss
was paid promptly. They used often to send
drafts in payment for losses, even before they
were actually due. Sometimes, indeed, they
might carry losses over from one month to
another, but never for a great length of time.
Mr. Weber read a list of losses that were due
and had not been paid, and the witness was
asked, seriatim, if he recollected them. Two of
these, the claim of J. P. Jones and David R.
Smith, he remembered, because, he explained,
they had been carried over from month to
month until he could not help remembering
them. Others he could not recollect. He had had
nothing to do with these matters after the fil-
ing of the bill of Shufeldt & Westover. Before
that it had been his special business to look
after the death-losses, and see that they were
paid.
John R. Walsh, a resident of Chicago since
1846, A. Baldwin, a resident since 1859, James
L. Short, a sixteen-year resident, and Charles
L. Matteson, formerly of Galesburg, now of
Chicago, testified to the good character of
Woods.
Mr. Hilliard's examination was continued.
He said that the bookkeeper had furnished him
every month a list of death-losses, and he saw
as they were paid he checked them off. It was
his duty to send the drafts in payment. When
he stopped keeping the list, in March, 1877,
there were several names on the list, but he
could not remember them. After the filing of
the bill the death-losses were kept track of by
Ryan. The reason for this change was because
he had all he could do to meet the numerous
bills that were filed, and to straighten out the
affairs of the Company. The last loss paid by
him was to the widow of ex-Ald. Whittaker.
The amount was $5,000, but $100 had been al-
ready advanced to pay the funeral expenses.
On the afternoon of March 5, he had written a
check for the amount due her and given it to
Mrs. Whittaker. That night the injunc-
tion was filed and the bank refused
to pay the check out of the funds
already in the bank. It happened, however,
that there was a large sum on hand on the
morning of the 6th, and he paid the check out
of that money, depositing the rest in the name
of Martin Ryan.
The plan of the Protection Company was to
assess policy-holders on the death of any other
holder, not charging in advance, as was the plan
of other companies. Their doing business at
half-rates made the other companies jealous.
He had $25,000 worth of stock in the Company,
and, besides, the Company held from $23,000 to
$24,000 in notes for stock. Acting as Trustee
for the Company, he might have taken capital
stock at different times and borrowed money on
it. He and two others gave their own notes,
and put up the stock of the Company for se-
curity. The witness could not recollect several
shares. Read by Mr. Weber, aggregating $56,000,
for which he had given his notes, but which had
subsequently been canceled.
Mr. Swett—What is the average amount that
would be assessed upon one man in a month?
The witness submitted from his notes the case
of one man having a $5,000 policy, between 15
and 16 years, the total assessment being $4.25.
Mr. Haynes, for Ryan, asked the witness if the
entire duty of the Actuary was not to prepare
the assessment notices and the calculations. He
replied that it was.
Fred Wapp was sworn. He was a clerk in the
office of the Attorney-General at Springfield,
until 18, 1877, when Woods brought in a letter
to the Attorney-General asking an investigation
of the trust associations.
ROBERT M. WOODS,
one of the defendants, was placed on the stand.
He had been lying on a couch in the court-
room, not having fully recovered from his sick-
ness. He testified that he was 38 years old,
having lived ten years in Galesburg, several
years in Springfield, and twelve years in Chicago.
He learned the printer's trade in Galesburg,
where his early years were spent. He went to
Springfield in 1861, where he was employed in the
Quartermaster-General's office, and afterwards
in the Governor's office. Jan. 9, 1877, he was
appointed to examine insurance reports. He
did examine the Life Association of Missouri,
the American, the Fireman's, the Empire, the
Republic Life, the Chicago Life, and the Pro-
tection Life of Chicago. About the middle of
March, 1877, he heard that the Secretary of
State of Wisconsin, Mr. Doyle, was about to in-
stitute an investigation of the Protection Com-
pany. He immediately began the examination,
looking over the securities of the Company de-
posited at Springfield. April 23 he came to
Chicago and notified Mr. Doyle to come down
and work with him. But for some reason that
gentleman did not come, and, being unwilling
to go on alone on his own responsibility, he
returned to Springfield. He received letters
stating that Doyle would be in Chicago May 1,
and accordingly he came back on that date, but
found Mr. Doyle still absent. Therefore, hav-
ing commenced on the matter, and thinking it
would be childish to relinquish it at this point,
he determined to go on with the examination
alone.
The witness was shown a number of docu-
ments which he identified. He had made thirty-
two days' work during his examination of the
Protection. The first thing he did was to look
after the death-losses, as it had been charged in
the newspapers that death-losses had not been
paid when due, and that fictitious losses had
been reported. He first took the list of losses
that had been paid, and went to the pigeon-
holes where should be filed the canceled policy,
the receipts of the beneficiary, and the check or
draft with which the loss had been paid. In
case he did not find all of these, he made a note
of it. For instance, there might be both the
receipt and policy but no check, or a check and
policy but no receipt. The work of going
through these losses took three weeks' hard
work. Afterwards, with Mr. Terpenny, he traced
every death-loss from the time the company began.
The result of his investigations was that he
found that every death-loss had been paid, all
either wholly or in part on a compromise. It
had been charged in the papers that certain
persons had been reported as dead who never
existed. He investigated all these charges.
He found every one of these charges baseless,
and every loss accurately kept on the books of
the Company. He made his examination thor-
oughly, and returned his report fully believing
that it represented the actual status of the
Protection Company. He looked after the
securities of the Company. He wrote to real-
estate agents at Joliet and Pekin to value cer-
tain pieces of real estate which were owned by
the Company. Mr. George M. Bogue
also made a valuation of all real estate
of the Company in Chicago. The witness show-
ed a statement of the assets and liabilities of
the Protection Company, as furnished to him
by the bookkeeper, W. J. Terpenny. That was
made out and handed to him. He made the
examination, and in his report submitted his
own figures and those of the bookkeeper side by
side. The witness read over the items, and ex-
plained how he had made changes in each one.
The witness denied having ever received any
money from Maj. Edwards. At the conclusion
of the examination of the Company's books at a
later period, he learned that he had made an
error, and that there were other books which he
had failed to examine.
At this point the Court adjourned until this
morning.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 14.—The noble stand
taken by your valuable journal in exposing
frauds wherever discovered, its able advocacy
for the remonetizing of silver, its powerful
appeals for honest money and the selection of
honest men to fill our public offices, has made
for THE TRIBUNE hosts of friends.
Your recent publication of the Miss Owen
affair, together with the appeal of the women
of Utah for help to overthrow Polygamy, is en-
titled to more than a passing notice by our people.
Will not the women of America organize in
all our cities and towns into societies for the
purpose of circulating petitions to Congress to
refuse the admission of Utah as a State until
such time as she shall prohibit that crime by
law?
Our Constitution confers upon the citizens of
each State all the rights, privileges, and immu-
nities of the several States. If admitted to the
Union, what can prevent Polygamy being prac-
ticed at Washington and throughout the Union?
What can be more glaringly inconsistent than
to incarcerate men in our jails and consign them
to the States' Prisons for this crime, while Con-
gress admits the member from the Territory of
Utah, who has *four wives*, to a seat in that body
on an equal footing with all other members, to
legislate for our common country?
For shame! Let millions of names of the
women of America be enrolled in protest
against such a monstrous wickedness as the
sanctioning of such a crime by the American
people. H.

Got All the Shingles He Paid For.

Boston Journal.

A citizen of Newport, R. I., reputed to be
worth over $100,000, recently determined to have
his house reshingled. He purchased the
shingles, and, desiring to know if they were all
there, actually counted every one of the fifteen
or twenty bundles. One of them was found to
be two short, and instantly he shouldered the
bundles, marched to the lumber-yard, and
demanded two more shingles. He got them
and then was satisfied.

THE COURTS.

The Washburn Mill Case---Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

Illegality of Corporations Exercising Banking Powers under Special Charters.

CHICAGO.

THE WASHBURN MILLS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday heard a demurrer in the case of C. C. Washburn vs. The Ben Franklin Insurance Company. This was one of the suits brought by ex-Gov. Washburn to recover for the loss of his flour-mill at Minneapolis by explosion. The Company filed pleas to the jurisdiction, setting up that the plaintiff was a resident of Minnesota and the Company a resident of Pennsylvania, that the contract of insurance was made in Pennsylvania, and that Washburn could not take advantage of the Federal courts to bring a suit here, but must sue in Pennsylvania. The plaintiff demurred to these pleas generally that they did not make a good defense, and the matter was argued yesterday and taken under advisement. The questions in the case are important, as there will doubtless be considerable evidence given as to the cause and character of mill explosions, and whether insurance companies are liable under their policies for damage caused by explosions.

THE GARDNER HOUSE.

Judge Farwell was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of C. H. Gaubert vs. H. C. Goodrich and others. The bill was filed to set aside a decree of foreclosure, and to redeem therefrom the Gardner House, of which Gaubert was formerly proprietor. He claims that before the sale in April, 1877, he made a parol agreement with A. E. Goodrich that he should buy the property in and give him (Gaubert) a year in which to redeem.

DIVORCES.

Margaret M. Whelan filed a bill yesterday against Damel B. Whelan, asking for a divorce on the grounds of cruelty and drunkenness.
Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to William J. Hiscock from Anna C. Hiscock on the ground of desertion, and to Mary Elizabeth Stewart from James W. Stewart for drunkenness and cruelty, the complainant to have the custody of the children.
Judge Williams yesterday granted a divorce to Henrietta Brasser from Charles Drasser for adultery.

ITEMS.

In the case of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, an order was made direct-ing the Receiver to pay over to the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad the sum of $546, being for damages caused by the former road. An agreement was made in 1869 whereby the Jack-sonville Road was to use the tracks of the To-ledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, each party, how-ever, to pay for damages caused by it. The Jacksonville Road has been sued for killing some hogs and causing the loss by fire of a wheat-field, but the damages were caused by locomotives of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, and it was therefore ordered to pay such damages.
The case of James Stinson vs. Jesse Hildrup and others was dismissed yesterday by Judge Blodgett for want of the signature of counsel to the bill.
The indictment against Magdalens Schiller in the United States District Court was dismissed yesterday.
Judge Blodgett will go on with his call to-day, as usual. The call is the same that it has been the last week, the case of Milliken vs. Mason not being concluded yet.
Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions to-day.
Judges Moore, Farwell, and Williams, divorce cases, the following being Judge Williams' list: 2,373, 2,262, 1,847, 1,794, and 2,142. Judge McAllister will hold no court to-day. Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases.
Charles D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of James McCauley yesterday, Bradford Hancock of Henry Cady, and George W. Campbell of John W. Smith.
A final dividend of 6 per cent was declared in the case of Merwin Church.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Moritz Tausig began a suit in replevin yes-terday against the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, Charles Kern, Lewis Bartels, and James Van Fleet, to recover a stock of liquors and cigars valued at $1,000, and another for the same purpose against the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, Herman Sie-man, and James Van Fleet.
Mary A. Deadman and A. A. Sprochule, for the use of Le Grand Odell, commenced a suit against Frank Sturges and Peter Page, claiming $22,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Catharine Smith commenced a suit in trespass against the Victor Sewing-Machine Company, W. S. Buckman, and E. H. Jeffries, laying dam-ages at $5,000.
The Chicago Starch Company commenced a suit by capias against Talmadge E. Spalds and Charles B. Smith, claiming $10,000.
The Hibernian Banking Association and M. A. Rorke, Trustee, filed a bill against Isabel S. True, Ella P., Mary E., Albert W., and Charles J. True, Caroline P. McKinley, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for $4,000 on Lots 20 and 21, Block 2, and Lots 7 to 23, Block 3, of Phare & Sackett's Subdivision of the north 12 acres of the S. 32 acres of the S. 60 acres of the E. ½ of the N.E. ¼ of Sec. 1, 38, 13.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of No. 1 on calendar.
THE APPELLATE COURT—Opinions at 2 p. m. Call is 17, Walker vs. Greenebaum; 19, Brown vs. Davis; 69, Walker vs. Bank of North America; 70, Steri vs. Sterl; and 71, Horan vs. Crowley. No case on hearing.
JUDGE JAMESON—162, 163, 165 to 168, 170 to 177, 179 to 183, 185. No. 159, Alcock vs. Mem-ory, on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4,375, Stanley vs. Standart, and calendar Nos. 240, 241, 244, 245, 248, 249, 251 to 256, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE BOOTH—234, 244 to 255, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term Nos. 2,734, Drake vs. McDonough, and calendar 233, 298 to 312, inclusive, except 307. No case on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-GETT—J. H. Wade vs. Town of Hahnaman, $4,550.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—M. W. Kerwin vs. Harriett Fitzgerald and Margaret Fitzgerald, $378.77.
JUDGE JAMESON—HENRY D. Bassett et al. vs. John W. Hooper, $154.02.—Same vs. Same, $96.05.—George R. Frost vs. David Healey, $225.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—James H. Porter et al. vs. Alfred M. Jones; verdict, $100.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—William Dodge vs. Frank Swacher, $136.—S. C. Perkins vs. Edward Hay-den, $231.95.

STATE BANKING CORPORATIONS.

About one year ago, and soon after the explo-sion of the State Savings, the Fidelity, and Myers' Bee-Hive Bank, public attention was called not only to the gross mismanagement of these banks, but an investigation was also insti-tuted as to the legality of all corporations hav-ing banking powers in this State. At that time some of the depositors and those directly inter-ested in these banks submitted the question of the constitutionality of corporations having banking powers to the Hon. Elliott Anthony, of this city, and he gave it as his opinion that not one of the bank corporations in this State had ever been created in accordance with the ex-press provisions of the Constitution of the State, and that they were all illegal and void, and could be nullified by instituting proceedings by quo warranto for that purpose. At that time THE TRIBUNE published the following article upon the subject, with this caption:

HAVE WE ANY LEGAL BANKS IN ILLINOIS?

One of the leading lawyers of this city has been investigating the legality of special bank charters in this State, and has arrived at the conclusion that they are all unconstitutional. In a conversa-tion with the said attorney he stated the points of the question substantially as follows: Every one of these banks purports to exist under special char-ters granted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois prior to the adoption of the present Constitution. It is conceded on all hands that no such charters could be obtained under the present Constitution, and no banks whatever can be au-thorized, except under and by virtue of a law which shall be first passed by the General Assem-bly, and then submitted to a vote of the people; and it now becomes necessary to inquire if the greater power existed under the Constitution of 1848. Art. X. of that instrument specifies what corporations may be organized, and Sec. 1 provides that—

Corporations not possessing banking powers or privi-leges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal pur-pose, and in cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation can-not be attained under general laws.

And under this clause almost every species of corporation has been granted special charters, and in several instances their legality has been upheld by the Supreme Court, on the ground that they were "cases where, in the judgment of the Gen-eral Assembly, the objects of the corporation could not be attained under general laws," although everbody else knew better.
But such a reason cannot be made to apply to banking corporations or associations with banking powers, because the Constitution makes express provision in regard to them, and they never could be legally organized except in the manner pointed out by the Constitution itself. The fifth section of Art. X. of the Constitution of 1848 relates par-ticularly to corporations or associations with banking powers, and expressly provides that—

No act of the General Assembly authorizing corpora-tions or associations with banking powers shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

Now, the definition of a bank is, in commercial law, "a place for the deposit of money," and banks are of three kinds, viz.: of deposit, of dis-count, and of circulation. See Bouvier's Law Dic-tionary, or any treatise on banking. By the Con-stitution of 1870 the provision of the Constitution of 1847 was substantially adopted, and is in these words:

No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creat-ing corporations or associations with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit, or discount, nor amend-ments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law. See Art. XI., title "Banks."

Now, if the General Assembly of the State of Illinois was, by the Constitution of 1848, absolute-ly prohibited from passing any act either authoriz-ing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, and if it was further declared that no such act should ever go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same should be sub-mitted to the people, we would like to know if there is for a single banking corporation or association in this State which purports to exist by virtue of a special law or special charter which has any validity whatever.
Soon after this it appears that the case of one McCarthy vs. Lavashe—a creditor of the Bank of Chicago, formerly the National Loan & Trust Company, against a stockholder in that bank—came up, and has recently been decided by the supreme Court of this State, in which, among other things, they say:

The corporation created by this enactment is authorized to perform all acts incident to a bank except to issue notes for circulation. It may loan money, buy and sell exchange, discount paper, receive money on deposits, and issue negotiable paper. It thus possesses banking powers to a large extent, not all, but many, and perhaps the most important. We, therefore, are clearly of opinion that the charter is repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution of 1848,—the same never having been submitted to a vote of the people.

The opinion in this case was delivered by Mr. Justice Walker, and was concurred in by all the Judges. [See *Chicago Legal News* of July 13, 1878.]
In the last number of the *Chicago Legal News*, the Hon. Gustavus Koerner, of Bellville, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and a lawyer of ability and research, has published a review of the case of McCarthy vs. Lavashe, in which he questions its soundness. But as all of the banking Corporations in this State were chartered under the Constitution of 1848, and as that instrument provided expressly that "no act of the General Assembly authorizing corporations or associations with banking pow-ers shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law," as it is conceded that not one of the charters or acts of incorpo-ration of the numerous corporations having banking powers have ever been submitted to a vote of the people, it is hard to see wherein this case is erroneous.
That there has been no compliance with the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the charters of these bank corporations is certain; and, if that be so, it cannot be understood why, according to strict law, every bank corporation existing in this State, purporting to be char-tered by the General Assembly, and which has not been voted upon by the people, cannot have its charter annulled by quo warranto proceed-ings.

A DRUNKARD CURED.

Dr. D'Unger's Cure for Drunkenness Again Successful—Narrative of a Rescued Slave of King Alcohol.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Having seen the several statements which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE of persons who have been cured of habitual drunkenness by Dr. D'Unger, of Minneapolis, Minn., by his "Cinchona cure," and having witnessed the interest with which these articles have been read and sought after by many, I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to place at your disposal a statement of my own case and my experience resulting from the use of this reme-dy. I am 50 years old, have been a resident of Chicago for sixteen years, and am well known to many of its citizens residing in every portion of the city. My occupation has been one the duties of which required great physical and mental exertion. Some twelve years ago I found that, from increasing demands and long hours of labor, extending into night, my nervous system was breaking down, and felt the necessity of aid. I resorted to the use of stimulants in moderate quantities, which at the time seemed to answer fully the requirements. In a few months I found that it required much more than at first to answer the same purpose, and so its use in-creased upon me until in five years I found my-self its slave, and could do nothing without it. To overcome the terrible reaction resulting from its use I used enormous quantities of liquor. I made several spasmodic efforts to live without it, each time suffering untold misery from weakness, faintness, nervous pros-tration, and delirium. Through the skillful care and attention of my physician I have each time been brought out of this condition, but as soon as I was able to again attend to my duties there was the same apparent requirement,—a resort to the usual remedy,—and in each instance it was the same old story.
I became discouraged, and fully believed that I could not live except under its free and con-stant use, and not even then for any length of time. The result was, loss of health, business, position, friends, and even the loss of self-respect. I received no sympathy from any one, was censured by all, was constantly regaled by doctors from well-meaning friends upon the awful habit of intemperance, and importuned daily to "leave off"; and the coldness of some who never drank, and whose lives were living models of temperance and propriety, seemed to say: "Leave him alone with his idols; no one is to blame but himself." I have been an ob-ject of anxiety to many friends, and the subject of many earnest and tearful prayers to Heaven by those nearest to me, my heart than my own life, but I was bound in the toils, and could find no relief.
I read the articles in THE TRIBUNE by Dr. D'Unger, at first with indifference, but the strong ground taken by him that habitual drunkenness was a disease, to cure which re-quired physicians instead of moral rectitude, and also the fact that he published freely to the world of what his discovered remedy consists, struck me as forcible, and engendered a hope that I was afraid to encourage.
I wrote to Dr. D'Unger a full and concise ac-count of my condition, asking him if he be-lieved that I could be cured. The kind words of sympathy, the interest manifested, the posi-tiveness of his assurance that I could be speed-ily cured which his answer contained, seemed strange, but gave me great encouragement.
I immediately placed myself under his treat-ment, receiving the remedy by express with full directions, expecting and dreading the untold misery and suffering which had always attended every previous effort to dispense with the use of stimulants. The first day was attended with no very unpleasant experience; the following morning I felt better and less nervous than usual, and on the third day still better, and no longing for drink. At the expiration of a week I was stronger, had a good appetite, and slept well, and was able to dress and feed myself in the morning, which I had not done for many months.
And thus I easily and quietly passed from a condition in which I used on an average a quart of whisky each day to one of total abstinence from its use, and without experiencing any re-action or prostration of the nervous system, nor any other of the usual effects.
And to-day, a little over seven weeks from the time I commenced the treatment, I find my-self renewed in health, strength, and ambition, with no physical requirement for the use of stimulants, and no desire or appetite for the same, and I have no fear of ever resorting to its use again.
I have written this statement without the knowledge of, or any suggestion from, Dr. D'Unger, and not only for the purpose of ex-pressing my heartfelt gratitude to him for his kindness, and the interest manifested in my own case, but hoping it may be the means of bringing a remedy to some who have suffered or are suffering as I have, and thankfulness and happiness to other homes, as it has to mine.
You are at perfect liberty to furnish my name and address to any one who may be interested enough to desire it, or the same may be ob-tained of Prof. R. L. Rea, M. D., No. 112 East Monroe street, for many years my family physician, who has kindly permitted me to re-fer to him as to the history of my case, with which he is thoroughly acquainted.
It will afford me pleasure to furnish any one with information regarding my own case or that of others that have come to my knowledge.
Respectfully yours, S. B. N.
[We are personally acquainted with the writer of the above, who is a citizen of this city, by profession a dentist, and believe the story of personal experience he relates is the unvarnished truth. He is a reclaimed man.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *nom de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 510.

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        A R M
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A T T R A C T E D
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T O R P I D I T Y
      H A
      I M
      T I
      E Z
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No. 511.
LUZERNE
YUFTS
MOP
E
NET
EAGRE
LAUNDER

No. 512.
COUPE
FROND
NONES
PUNIC
ISSUE

No. 513.
P
SAH
SAPOR
PAPYRUS
HOREB
RUB
S

No. 514.
DOUC
OGRE
URAL
CELL

No. 515.
HOOP
OGLE
OLIO
PEON

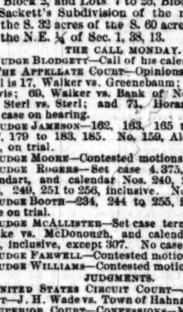
No. 516.
Ham sandwich.

No. 517.
Hirsute.

No. 518.
Eyself.

No. 519.
A vast concert in a dun city.

CONNECTED SQUARES—NO. 520.



Upper left hand—A pronoun; a pronoun; a United States General. Lower left hand—A receptacle; a deer; a trap. Upper right hand—A pianist; to urge; a hundred years. Lower right hand—A small pound; to impel by rowing; to examine. Centre—Name; a contraction of a word meaning above; an abbreviation of a title. Diagonals—From left to right, the name of a division of time; from right to left, a famous Grecian warrior.
CHICAGO. JARED SWARM.

CROSS AND DIAMOND—NO. 521.

Centre dismond—In Happy Thought; an animal; an animal of the plains; love; a French measure; a noted ship-builder; in Enena. From 1 to 3 and from 4 to 2, indnigent. From 1 to 2, efficient; 2 to 3, to expatiate; 4 to 3, to laugh; 1 to 4, a kind of cloth.
FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

DIAMOND—NO. 522.

In Fat Boy; owed; bearing palms; a chemical test; to tinge with acids; lightning; Neapolitan beggars; warlike; to think; an evergreen shrub; in Henida. The perpendicular centre lines the same as the horizontal centre.
NEW YORK CITY. CHIC.

RHOMBOID—NO. 523.

Across—A genus of plants; claws; grief; a nest; ardent. Down—In Comet; an article; a boy; an animal; a girl's nickname; an alkali; a kind of cloth; an abbreviation; in Suzie Wrag.
OSHKOSH, Wis. ZENT & FLEC.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 524.

Plant-juice; an image; single; a timber used in ships.
CHICAGO. YOUNGSTER.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 525.

In a state of desire; a circle; fragments; a diary of the journeys of English Kings.
CHICAGO. RUSS.

CHARADE—NO. 526.

At most dinners, after the meats,
My second's found among the sweets.
All you that have the second spied
Know in the first the whole is fried.
CHICAGO. EZEKIEL.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 527.

I am composed of eleven letters, and mean fare-well.
My 7, 10, 11, is to proclaim.
My 1, 6, 7, 4, is a fault.
My 8, 9, 3, 5, is imparted.
My 2, 8, 4, is a goddess.
OGLE COUNTY, Ill. CADY COLE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 528.

I am composed of six letters, and am a mystery.
My 6, 5, 3, 2, 3, is a mass of tin.
My 5, 4, 1, is one hundred thousand.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill. HENIDA.

SYNCOPATIONS—NO. 529.

Syncopate (1) an empty ceremony, and leave impudence; (2) a fancy, and leave a weight; (3) tasteful, and leave declared; (4) a punctuation mark, and leave an animal; (5) entire, and leave a family; (6) unusual, and leave a man's name; (7) to adore, and leave to challenge; (8) to ensnare, and leave a vegetable. The syncopated letters, united, signify a writ.
CHICAGO. SUSIE WRAG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Happy Jack, city, answers Happy Thought's charade, the two squares, and then stops, because he's "going to see a man."
Bi, Piatteville, Wis., sends the lower half of the hour-glass and a "Stand concert in a dun city," as the reply to No. 519. With these two excep-tions, her answers are correct.
Rose Mayble, Evanston, Ill., believes she has given correct solutions, and later justifies her belief. The hour-glass and the two enigmas were "too awfully hard" to answer.
Tyro, city, proves up the answers to six,—miss-ing the diamond, the hour-glass, the rhomboid, and No. 519. He says: "There's another good man gone wrong." For lack of oxygenous, probably.
Ezekiel, city, gives, "Outit" as an answer to Happy Thought's charade, but that isn't "her suit." Zeke speaks his farewell in these words:

Zeke loves you all more than his tongue can tell,
Yet for a time, dear Corner friends, Farewell.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., does his work handsomely this week, and for the diamond and the hour-glass would have answered all. The hour-glass, he thinks, is not as easy to see through as a beer-glass, which is "true, and pity 'tis 'tis true."
E. F. K., city, hasn't "sand" enough for the hour-glass, and confesses his want of knowledge of feminine toggery to make out Happy Thought's charade. It was not a hard one to guess, yet "Her suit" was successful in bothering the gen-tlemen.
Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., makes no "miscount" this week, having been blessed with the best of luck. His hour-glass was a very hard one, and he is to blame for failures on the part of others, but B. I. found nothing to trouble him. The charade is O K.
Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., could do noth-ing with the hour-glass, and to the enigma of Towhead she gives "A vast pianoforte ——." (A vast pean over the ——). The lady knows she is wrong in the instrument, but is satisfied the "Avast" is all right. The remaining knots are properly given.
Henida, Champaign, Ill., takes a front rank once more, far from top to bottom the curious compli-cations are straightened out. The iron has entered Henida's "sole," for he maintains that his "heel" ing answer last week fulfilled all the conditions. This week there is certainly nothing for the Censor to find fault with.
Frances Constant, city, tried guesswork on the rhomboid, and almost completed the figure. The hour-glass was given the go-by, as also the vinegarish enigma from Piatteville. To the last one Miss C. gives "A vast concert in elbowing." That must have been meant for the fiddlers. Seven answers are correct.
Towhead, Fulton, Ill., is minus the rhomboid, the hour-glass, and the diamond. Seven answers are all he knows about puzzles this week, but he makes up for this by his neat way of answering the charade of the Freeport lady:

There's a "ladye faire,"—I will not speak her name,—
Who is quite fond of dress—I am told,
"she lives in Frank Haven, you say, sir?" The same,
Her charades all pass good as gold.

In all the rich wardrobes of lady or queen
That could reach her by royal behest,
There is one above all, not in crimson or green—
'Tis a "hirsute," I ween, suits her best.

Roster, Urbana, Ill., succeeds in toppling all the pins over this time, from Chic's cross to Tow-head's musical festival. The South Bend puzzle was supposed to be hard, yet Roster didn't look through the glass darkly, but gave all the out-landish words correctly. The young man from Urbana is evidently no novice in such crooked work as

THE RED-RIVER COLONY.

How a Party of Swiss Were Induced to Settle in Rupert Land in 1821.

Discomforts and Sufferings to Which They Were Subjected in Their New Home.

The Victimized Colonists Finally Transfer Themselves to the United States,

And Settle in the Vicinity of the Galena Lead-Mines, Where the Greater Part of Their Descendants Are Now to Be Found.

Gen. A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago, in Harper's Magazine for December.

The exhaustion of material forces by the Napoleonic wars, which at their close at Waterloo had enfeebled almost to the last gasp all the Powers that had been engaged in them, had effects equally powerful upon the social conditions of Europe. In this last phase, indeed, the most deplorable results are seen. The populations which had been reduced by losses in battle and by disease were disheartened, disorganized, impoverished. Successful business enterprises, public and private, which alone can restore confidence and happiness in such a conjuncture, were impossible and unattempted. Manufacturing industries at first languished, then ceased to exist. To crown all these miseries, the untimely and excessive rains in the summer of 1816 had so damaged the crops that a general famine was apprehended. The expense and difficulty of transportation enhanced the cost of all necessaries of life. The price of grain rose to an unprecedented hight, and the poorer classes suffered for want of bread. In Switzerland the distress was greater than in any other part of Central Europe, and the people, wearied of struggles which resulted in their own impoverishment, listened eagerly to the story of a peaceful and more prosperous country

BEYOND THE SEA.

A few years earlier, Thomas Dundas, Earl of Selkirk, a distinguished Scotch nobleman of great wealth, had purchased from the Hudson Bay Company a large tract of land in British America, extending from the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River westward for nearly 200 miles, and from Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba to the United States boundary, part of which tract is now embraced in the Province of Manitoba, and in which are the fertile lands bordering on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It formed a part of "Rupert Land," named in honor of Prince Rupert, or Robert, of Bavaria, a cousin of King Charles II. of England, and one of the founders and chief managers of the Hudson Bay Company. Rupert Land was somewhat indefinite in extent, embracing all that portion of British America that poured its waters into Hudson Bay, and was drained chiefly by the Great Whale, Rupert, Abbitibbe, Albany, Severn, Winnipeg, Red, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, and Churchill Rivers. In extent it was almost equal to the United States prior to its accessions after the close of the Mexican War. It was the original purpose of Lord Selkirk to settle these lands with colonists from Scotland. In the year 1811 he had succeeded in planting a large colony of Presbyterians from the north of Scotland on the Red River, near its junction with the Assiniboine. This was followed, four years later, by another but smaller colony from the same section of Scotland. In consequence of the stubborn competition and the bitter dissensions between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company of Montreal, these colonists were compelled to abandon their new homes, nearly all of them removing to Lower Canada, where they believed they could live in greater peace and security.

Lork Selkirk entertained great admiration for the character of the Swiss, and, having failed in his emigration schemes with his own countrymen,

TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO SWITZERLAND.

He prepared, and caused to be published in the French and German languages, a phamphlet giving a full but somewhat exaggerated description of the new country, its climate, soil, and productions, and offered to all heads of families, or those who were unmarried and over 21 years of age, land free of cost, with seeds, cattle, and farming implements, all on a credit of three years. It was the policy of the British Government to favor these emigration schemes,—the statesmen of that day believing that the region in question could successfully be colonized and settled by way of the north route, viz.: Hudson Bay, Nelson River, and Lake Winnipeg. The pamphlet alluded to was freely distributed by Lord Selkirk's agents in the French-speaking Cantons of Neuchâtel, Vaud, and Geneva, and in the German-speaking Canton of Berne. Many young and middle-aged men in those cantons, having become weary of the condition of affairs at home, decided to immigrate to British America under the auspices of Lord Selkirk, and formed a colony for that purpose. It was agreed to set out for America in the spring of 1821. The colony numbered over 200 persons, nearly three-fourths of whom were of French origin and speaking that language. They were Protestants in faith, and belonged to the Reformed Lutheran Church. Some of the families were descendants of the Huguenots of Eastern France; all were healthy, robust, and well fitted for the labor and privations incident to a life in a new country: most of them were liberally educated, and possessed of considerable means. Among the more prominent heads of families were Monier and Rindesbacher (the seniors of the colony in age, and men of culture and of influence in their respective localities), Dr. Ostertag, Chetlain, and Descombes; and, of the unmarried, Schirmer (afterward for a score of years the leading jeweler at Galena, Ill.), Quinche, and Langet. In the families there were, as it happened, but few children under 12 years of age, except infants in arms.

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1821,

the preliminaries having been completed, the colonists assembled at a small village on the Rhine, near Basle. Why they did not rendezvous at Basle—a city of considerable commercial importance—seems a little strange. The impression afterward prevailed among the colonists that the managers feared to take them to a large city, lest some unfavorable facts connected with the country to which they were going might come to light, especially the important circumstance that Lord Selkirk had failed to settle the country with his own countrymen. Be this as it may, two large flat-boats or barges were provided for their use at the rendezvous, and in these they floated down the Rhine, with its numerous cities and villages, and its vine-clad hills and ruined castles, on either hand. But, with hearts elate with hope, and their imaginations filled with visions of a distant land, it may be doubted if the storied scenes of that beautiful river received from these hardy adventurers more than a passing thought. At the end of ten days they reached a small village near Rotterdam, where a stanch ship, the Lord Wellington, was in readiness to take them to the New World.

After setting sail, their course lay north of Great Britain and just south of Greenland to Hudson Strait. Soon after their departure from Holland it was found that the quality of the food issued was greatly inferior to that promised them before their departure from Switzerland, and complaint was made to the Captain of the ship,—a stern but kind-hearted old seaman, who acknowledged the wrong, but claimed that he was not responsible for it, which was no doubt true. The water also was bad, and issued in insufficient quantities. Arriving at Hudson Strait, latitude 62 deg. north, the Lord Wellington overtook two English ships bound for Fort York, or York Factory, situated at the mouth of the Nelson River, laden with Indian goods and supplies for the garrisons at Forts York and Douglas, and for the employes of the Hudson Bay Company. The strait was filled with floes and bergs of ice, and the ships were thereby detained over three weeks. One of the supply-ships was seriously damaged and nearly lost by collision with an iceberg. Finally, with much difficulty and no little peril, Hudson Bay was entered, and, after a long and tedious

VOYAGE OF NEARLY FOUR MONTHS,

they landed at Fort York. The colonists were at once embarked in bateaux, and commenced the ascent of the Nelson River. Propelling their heavy-laden boats by rowing, often against a strong current, at the end of twenty days Lake Winnipeg was reached, and here new troubles awaited them. The season was advanced, the fall-storms had set in, and their progress along the west shore of the lake, 260 miles in length, was slow and laborious. After a day's hard rowing, often against head-winds, the little fleet of boats would put into some sheltered spot, where the weary voyageurs, perhaps drenched with rain or benumbed with cold, would kindle fires, and all be made as comfortable as possible for the night. In addition to these discouragements and discomforts, their supply of provisions gave out, and the few fish they were able to catch were barely sufficient to keep them from starving. At the end of three weeks, much time having been lost by reason of high winds and storms, they arrived, half famished, at the mouth of the Red River, where, to their dismay, they learned that the locusts or grasshoppers had passed through the country the summer before, literally destroying all the crops. With heavy hearts they proceeded up the river some thirty-five miles to Fort Douglas, situated on the west bank of the river, near the site of the present Fort Garry, then the principal trading-post and headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Gov. Alexander McDowell and the other officers of the Company, by their cordial welcome and earnest efforts to supply their wants and make them comfortable, not only gladdened their hearts, but did much to make them forget the hardships of their long voyage.

It is worthy of note, in passing, that, a few months before their arrival, the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company had settled their long-standing difficulties amicably, and merged their interests in a new corporation, retaining the name of the former Company. Gov. McDowell could not promise the colonists sufficient provisions to carry them through the approaching winter, for it was evident that the supplies received from England would be inadequate for the wants of all. After a full deliberation upon a question scarcely less momentous than that of

LIFE OR DEATH,

it was resolved to send some seventy-five of the younger and more hardy of the colonists to Pembina, up the river, near the United States boundary, sixty miles distant, where it was believed the buffalo, elk, and deer were abundant, and where jerked buffalo-meat and pemmican could be obtained from the Indians of that locality. Just as the winter closed in, the party arrived at Pembina, and at once set about constructing huts and procuring fuel for the winter.

The succeeding winter was long and intensely cold, the thermometer often falling to 45 degrees below zero, and the snow unusually deep. The colonists wintering at Pembina fared badly enough. With the advance of winter the scanty supply of provisions brought from Fort Douglas diminished rapidly, and, when exhausted, the fish, obtained with difficulty from the river, through holes cut in the ice, with what buffalo-meat could be bought from the Indians, was scarcely sufficient to prevent starvation. Sometimes an Indian dog was killed, and eaten, and relished by most of them. The parties who occasionally ventured out, with dogs and sledges obtained from the Indians, to hunt for the buffalo, met with indifferent success, owing to the scarcity of the animals that winter, and lack of experience. Several of them were maimed for life by the freezing of their hands and feet. In the spring, after the snow had disappeared, the women would gather acorns and the seed-balls of the wild-rose bush that grew rank on the margin of the river, which, when cooked with a little buffalo-fat, made nutritious if not palatable food, and served to relieve the hardship and monotony of the almost exclusively fish-diet of the preceding winter.

Five years prior to the advent of the Swiss colony, the employes of the Northwest Company, in their bitter opposition to Lord Selkirk's scheme to colonize that country with Europeans, openly resisted the settlers, and went so far as to make an armed attack on a settlement of Scotchmen near Fort Douglas, killing some twenty of them, including Gov. Robert Semple, who had received his appointment as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company five years previous. Lord Selkirk, on learning of the massacre, left England at once for Canada. There he obtained from the authorities a hundred or more soldiers from the

"REGIMENT DES MEURONS,"

and a few volunteers. Placing himself at their head, he proceeded to the Red River Settlement, where, after seizing several of their trading posts, he restored peace and tranquillity. Two years after, the troops brought from Canada were discharged, and the greater part of them were induced by Lord Selkirk to settle in that country. Land was donated them near Fort Douglas, and cattle and other supplies furnished them on a long credit. Fortune favored these settlers, and at the time of the arrival of the Swiss colony they were generally well-to-do farmers; and had it not been for the ravages of the grasshoppers the summer before, the crops of these farmers would have furnished ample food for the new-comers during their first year's stay. These Canadian settlers, or "meurons" as they were called, were all unmarried, except a few who had taken Indian or half-breed wives. Among the colonists were several families in which were marriageable daughters, and it was natural that offers of marriage should be made by the bachelor farmers. During the winter several such marriages were consummated. The colonists, although disappointed and almost starving, were nevertheless cheerful, and disposed to make the most of the unfortunate circumstances in which they found themselves. It was deemed necessary to celebrate the nuptials in a becoming manner, and to do honor to the occasion a party would be given, to which the relatives and friends were bidden.

WEDDING-CAKE

was made of coarse flour obtained from wheat ground in the ordinary rotary coffee-mill, to which were added a little buffalo fat and salt. There was also the music of the violin, and the feet of the dancers kept time to the airs of Switzerland.

The health of all the colonists that winter was good, despite the severity of the winter and the insufficiency of food. The opening of spring found them ready to enter on the lands allotted them at "La Fourche," at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and soon after the 1st of May the entire colony was again united. Lord Selkirk had died at Pau, France, the autumn before their departure from Switzerland, but the fact had been withheld from them until after their arrival at Fort Douglas. Consequently no provision had been made to supply them with seeds and farming implements, as promised them before their departure from the Old World. They were therefore compelled, with few exceptions, to use the ordinary hoe and spade in turning over the sod, and in preparing the soil for planting and sowing the seeds obtained in limited quantities from the Canadian farmers. However, as the result of a hard summer's work, the women assisting the men, and the soil being remarkably productive, the crops raised, with what they obtained from the older settlers, carried them through the succeeding winter comfortably.

Early in the fall of 1821 a herd of cattle, mostly cows, arrived from the State of Missouri, in charge of a party of armed drovers, and were distributed, in the spring of 1822, among the Swiss settlers. This distribution of cattle, which had been contracted for by Lord Selkirk before his death, was all that had been done for the colonists in fulfillment of the pledges made them before their departure from Europe. As a consequence, dissatisfaction became general, and a determination was made by a large part of the colonists to depart, the first practicable moment,

FOR THE UNITED STATES,—

a country of which they had learned much since their arrival at the Red River. On the return of the drovers, in the autumn of 1821, five families begged permission to accompany them, which was granted. In the month of November the party arrived in safety at Fort St. Anthony (subsequently Fort Snelling), situated at the junction of the Mississippi and St. Peter's Rivers, then in process of construction, and garrisoned by United States troops in command of Col. Josiah Snelling, of the Fifth United States Infantry. With the consent of the commanding officer, the party of emigrants remained at the fort during the succeeding winter. The next spring they settled on the military reservation near the fort, cultivated land, and sold the products to the garrison.

In the spring of 1823 thirteen more of the colonists, with their families, decided to go to the United States, with the intention of settling in the State of Missouri, of which section of the Union they had heard glowing descriptions from the party of drovers two years before. They hired some half-dozen carts—all that could be obtained in the settlement—to carry their effects to the head-waters of the St. Peter's (now the Minnesota) River at Lake Traverse, some 200 miles above Fort St. Anthony by the course of the river. These carts were constructed without iron, the tires being of rawhide drawn tightly around the wheel. They are still known as the Red-River cart, and, until the opening of the North Pacific Railroad, were frequently seen at St. Paul. The Sioux Indians found on their route after entering the United States were unfriendly, if not openly hostile, and the little company were often in considerable peril. By judicious management, however, understanding as they well did the character of the Indian, they escaped open conflict. The Chiefs of the roving bands encountered were generally appeased, and their apparent good-will gained, by presents of ammunition, food, and trinkets. Before the end of their journey, however, the Indians succeeded in stealing a part of their cooking utensils and provisions. The inadequate number of carts, heavily laden as they were with their effects, prevented any except the older children from riding, and often a mother would walk twenty miles in a day

WITH A BABE IN HER ARMS.

The men were all armed, and acted as an escort to the train. After a long and at times perilous journey of 400 miles, they reached Lake Traverse, and went into camp,—the carts returning with the men to whom they belonged. Preparations were at once begun to descend the St. Peter's River. Cottonwood-trees were felled, and canoes or "dug-outs" were made, one for every two adults of the party. The work was slow and difficult, for the want of proper tools. Being in a country through which roamed hunting parties of unfriendly and thieving Indians, it was necessary to keep a guard over the camp at night. That duty devolved on the women, for the men needed the sleep of night in order to be able to work by day on the canoes. An old lady, now in her 79th year, and the only surviving member of the colony, who was 20 years of age or more at the time of the departure of the colony from Switzerland, told the writer not long since, with evident pride, that she had more than once stood guard over that little camp, armed with a gun, from 9 o'clock at night until sunrise the next morning. The canoes having been finished, the party launched them, and, heading them down the stream, floated with the current the greater part of the time. The river, as is usual at that season of the year, was low, and some portions of it filled with shoals and sand-bars, over which they were often compelled to drag their heavy-laden crafts.

About the middle of the month of September they arrived at Fort St. Anthony, and were kindly received by the officers of the garrison, and warmly welcomed by their countrymen who had preceded them two years before. After a few weeks' rest they prepared to descend the Mississippi River.

TO ST. LOUIS, THEIR DESTINATION.

Two small barges or keel-boats, which had been used to transport supplies from St. Louis for the use of the troops, were generously placed at their disposal by Col. Snelling (who also supplied them with provisions for the voyage), and in these they leisurely floated down the river, meeting with little or no difficulty. The exposure and hardships of the summer and early fall brought on chills and fevers and other malarial diseases. Mr. Monier, the senior of the party in age, fell sick and died, and was buried near Prairie du Chien; and soon after his eldest daughter followed him. Before reaching Rock Island, Mr. Chetlain became delirious with fever, and it was decided to leave him with his wife and child at Fort Armstrong, where he was placed in the post-hospital, and cared for with kindness and skill. The rest proceeded on their way, reaching St. Louis late in the month of November. Mr. Chetlain and family joined them the next spring.

On the arrival of the emigrants at St. Louis, then a city of 6,000 inhabitants, they were welcomed and hospitably treated by the Chouteaus, Soulards, and Gratiots (the latter of Franco-Swiss origin), and other French-speaking citizens, who had become familiar with their peculiar history. The greater part of the emigrants leased lands near the city and cultivated them. They proved industrious, temperate, and thrifty citizens. The climate of that region, however, was evidently unfavorable for them, and the larger part fell sick. The process of acclimatization was slow and difficult, and by the end of the second summer most of them decided to remove to a cooler and more healthful climate. The opening of the lead-mines of the Northwest gave the wished-for opportunity. Mr. Chetlain and a few others, with their families, joined Col. Henry Gratiot, the newly-appointed Agent for the Winnebago Indians, and took passage on the steamboat Mexico, one of the first boats that ascended the Mississippi above the mouth of the Illinois River, for La Pointe, on Fever River, where now stands the City of Galena, arriving there the 14th day of April, 1826. Some months later, Messrs. Schirmer, Langet, and others followed. In the autumn of that year the greater part of them removed to the

INDIAN AGENCY AT GRATIOT'S GROVE,

fifteen miles northeast from La Pointe, and engaged in mining and smelting lead-ore and in farming.

The spring of 1826 was noted for the great rise of water in the Mississippi and its tributaries and in the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, caused by the unusual deep snow of the preceding winter, which had melted with warm and heavy rains. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers rose so high that the lands at La Fourche were completely inundated, and the settlers compelled to seek safety by flight to higher ground several miles distant, taking with them their cattle and household effects. The losses sustained by the flood were very great, and no efforts were made to repair them. Nearly all the Swiss settlers remaining at La Fourche, including a part of the Canadian settlers, having become thoroughly discouraged, decided to leave at once for the United States. Abandoning their lands, and selling their cattle and farming implements for what they could, they hired carts to transport their effects and provisions, and started in a body for Fort St. Anthony, following the route taken by the first party, three years before, to Lake Traverse, and from thence by land to their destination, arriving there early in the autumn of that year. Gov. McDowell and the other officers of the Hudson Bay Company deeply regretted their departure, and generously supplied them with provisions for the journey free of cost, an interpreter, and an armed escort of forty-five men. A few weeks after their arrival at Fort St. Anthony they were fortunate enough to find a small steamboat that had been used to transport supplies for the troops at that point, in which they

TOOK PASSAGE FOR THE LEAD-MINES,

to which place they decided to go after they had reached Fort St. Anthony. On their arrival at La Pointe they were warmly welcomed by their countrymen who had preceded them. Some of them settled at La Pointe, while the greater part went out to the Agency at Gratiot's Grove, and engaged in mining and farming.

Six years later, when the Indian troubles began which culminated in a war known as the "Black-Hawk War," and volunteers were called for, nearly all the men, without regard to age, enlisted, and, having been accustomed to the use of fire-arms, rendered the country of their adoption valuable service.

The descendants of these colonists are numerous, and are found scattered throughout the Northwest, the greater part being in the region of the lead-mines. Most of them are thrifty farmers and stock-breeders. A few have entered the professions and trade. All, as far as is known, are temperate, industrious, and law-abiding citizens.

THE SAGE OF GRAMERCY PARK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—I saw Sam Tilden on the street a few days ago. Never was man so changed in a few brief months. There never was much body to Sam Tilden. He always had a figure like a gas-pipe, and now he is even thinner than before. His features are painfully drawn and twisted,—or they were when I saw him. Indeed, a physician who knows all about the old man's bodily affairs tells me he has nearly lost the use of one whole side, and that gradually growing paralysis is what's the matter with him. His personal appearance amply corroborates the assertion, and I shouldn't wonder if the sage of Gramercy Park had begun to "gravitate toward the bone-orchard," as an irreverent friend of mine remarks. He has been in the habit of brooding a good deal over his troubles since the last Presidential election, but until lately believed the American people would hoist him into the White-House in 1880 as a sort of reward of merit for having accepted so meekly the "fraud first triumphant," etc. The cipher telegrams, however, took all that out of him,—knocked him cold, so to speak,—and ever since their fatal publication he has been moping in despair. To prove that his hand has lost its cunning, one has but to refer to the document which was published as his denial of the whole transaction charged against him by the New York *Tribune*. ITHURIEL.

THE SLEEP OF CHILDHOOD.

O for the tranquil sleep of happy childhood,
When, with my ruddy cheek upon my hand,
After a hare-like race through glen and wildwood,
I glided into dreamless Slumberland!
What can compare with that most perfect rest
That comes but to the unincumbered breast
And healthful limbs of children tired of play?
O for the sleep of childhood,
The slumber of sweet childhood,
Now at the close of day!

I am so tired of unrefreshing slumber!
The cares I bear about me through the light
Flock into dreams—strange dreams I can not number—
And haunt my restless pillow all the night.
I weary of these visions of the gloom—
They brush from sleep its freshness and its bloom,
And steal the glory from the rising sun.
O for the sleep of childhood,
The dreamless sleep of childhood,
Now when the day is done!

O for that sense of physical prostration,
That utter sinking of all mind and brain,
That follows childhood's sportive recreation,
And later years is sought for all in vain.
How gladly would I change this frescoed ceiling
For those low eaves above my trundle-bed,
If I might feel across my spirit stealing
The happy sleep of childhood,
The sweet, deep sleep of childhood,
That like an angel spread
The shelter of white wings about me then.
O blessed sleep of childhood,
O tranquil sleep of childhood,
Come to me once again! ELLA WHEELER.

"The Dance of Death."

Dispatch to New York Herald.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—Fashionable society in this city is considerably scandalized over an incident which occurred a night or two ago at the Governor-General's residence at the Citadel. His Excellency Sir Patrick McDougall, the incumbent of the Viceregal chair until the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, gave an official dinner followed by a dance, to which a number of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the best Quebec society were invited. During the progress of a waltz four or five couples, including some of the belles of the place, entangled themselves in the agreeable mazes of the Boston reverse, which, as danced in this Dominion, does not always present the appearance of a strictly high-toned performance. The General, who, notwithstanding the escapades told of his younger days, always wears the air of stern discipline and strict morality, at once instructed his aide-de-camp to request the couples already referred to to change the programme. No sooner was the order given than all the parties concerned repaired to the cloak-room and dressed and disappeared. The matter creates quite a sensation among the upper ten.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Causes That Operate to Overthrow Tammany—Reduction of Rents and Real-Estate Prices—Scaling Down Salaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—"O! that this too, too solid South would melt!"

An individual's opinion on the causes of the recent election results may not have much interest for your readers, but I will presume to express it.

WANT OF A CONSTRUCTIVE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party has met with losses on account of its want of distinct principles, by which the party can be identified from one end of the country to the other.

It began the present campaign with running as opposition, and, whatever the views of the Republicans appeared to be at any point, the Democracy permitted them to retain those and took diametrically the other side. A stranger who would go in a night from one State to another, or even from one Congressional District to another, could hardly believe himself in the same Democratic party. In Massachusetts a large majority of the Democrats were for Butler, who had a distinct platform, and in Connecticut they were for Barnum and Landers, who believed in the contrary thing. In the State of Pennsylvania every kind of opposition was run by the Democracy. The party is half lost which has no fixed positions to advance at the outset.

The Republicans showed front on two or three things pronouncedly. They were hostile to raking up the Presidential question in Congress. They were hostile to a solid and repressive South. Generally speaking, they were in favor of resumption, although there were some exceptions. They were also generally advocates of political cheerfulness,—that is, the expression of the people that we are better off in this country under our system of Government than other people under different systems, and that the way to make better business times is to show stability, courage, and faith. Besides, the Republican party is probably gaining in the North on account of the rebound from the excessively hard times we have had, during which the opposition increased. Much philosophy has been embodied in private families since the scaling down of prices, and more uniformity in these reductions has come about, so that with half the wages of 1872 we buy as much meat as then and get as good rent.

THE FALL OF REAL ESTATE,

particularly, was the inevitable precursor of easier times and lower wages. This country would have been uninhabited on the scale of specie wages if rents and real estate had stood as high as they were put up. It is a singular fact that in the City of New York, where real estate was planted higher than anywhere in the world, or hundreds per cent above its *ante-bellum* value, the crash came soonest. Landlords stood aghast at having to rent $2,000 houses for $700, particularly when the taxes were heavier than ever. The defeat of John Kelly was one of the natural results of an attack on the taxation system.

Thus one thing reforms another: while property stood high here there were loud cries that our trade was leaving us,—that Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia were shipping the grain and bringing in the imports. People had gone away from New York because they could not buy, nor even rent, property here, and established themselves in business where there were more than enough houses and easy subsistence. After the fall in rents, and the building of the rapid-transit railroads, New York began to pull up again. The population which had lived out in Jersey and up the North River found that they could get houses almost as cheaply as in the country. Landlords who had let their houses stand idle for two or three years rather than take lower rents found a city of flats and apartments and another city of hotels springing up all around them. Thousands of people were leaving housekeeping and going to boarding, because the hotels had dropped their rates from $5 a day to $18 a week and less. As soon as they took tenants at low rates the landlords said: "We cannot pay such taxes as we do. Something must be done to reduce the tax rate on these high assessments." They began to investigate the City Government, and, while they found Mr. Kelly probably honest, they found his offices crammed with unnecessary employes at unwarrantably high salaries.

SCALING DOWN THE BOSSES.

The clerk, for instance, who made out the jury list received $15,000 a year, and the City Chamberlain, who was merely the custodian of the moneys of the town, got $30,000 in a lump. In every office were too many clerks, and all assessed high rates about election times to elect somebody else and pay off the debt of Tammany Hall Building. It was also found that illegal fees, which had been established in the fictitious period, continued to be levied on debtors, delinquents, etc. These issues did not appear to enter into the campaign, but they did exist in the minds of all holders of property and payers of taxes. It was felt that Mr. Kelly, maintaining a necessary array of political dependents, could not, if he would, cut down their number and pay. Mr. Edward Cooper was not particularly popular in New York, but from the few things he said and printed the people saw his mind was working as theirs worked, in the direction of curtailment and reducing the Town Government to a business institution. Whatever happens in our time politically will be found to lie in the channel of the equalizing of conditions; that is, making more uniform reductions in costs and expenses. Everything has come down but taxation, and that is more severe in the city governments than in the State or National Government. The debt of New York City is certainly $230,000,000, and there are only 1,100,000 people. Most of this debt is in bonds, at fixed rates of interest, which there is no way of getting around; consequently the attack must be made upon the running expenses of the town. Cooper is a rich man, indifferent about his salary, and paying in taxes far more than he can ever reap in public emoluments. Mr. Kelly's present Mayor (Ely), however, who receives a salary of $12,000, busied himself to prevent the Legislature cutting it down last year. He also is a man of means, but not able to suffer an infringement on his handsome salary of $1,000 a month. The people knew that Augustus Schell was a speculator who made his money in large sums, and had no disposition to take away salaries and expenses. They, therefore, elected Cooper by the most handsome majority yet given to an Anti-Tammany candidate.

Beyond all that, the people of New York, thousands of Democrats among them, are disgusted with the system of Tammany Hall. It is the most ingenious by which the people were ever cheated out of their representation. There is a great Society, like the Odd-Fellows and Masons, called the Columbian Order or Tammany Hall. This secret Society is not political in its character, and it owns the building called Tammany Hall, and has owned a hall of that name since 1792. The Trustees of the hall are thirteen in number, so that there can be no tie in their body. Augustus Schell is Chief Sachem, or thirteenth man. A majority of these Trustees, therefore, regulate the property, and seven votes control the institution, which has been by immemorial habit the headquarters of the Democratic political organization. Mr. Kelly, like Mr. Tweed, controlled the majority of these Trustees, and therefore could refuse to give Tammany Hall to any other band of Democrats than such as he chose to let come there and hold their Conventions. Meantime he was at work outside in the wards and districts to get up such Conventions as he wanted. For every hundred Democratic votes in the City of New York one member is allowed on what is called the "Tammany General Committee." This Committee of 1,300 persons is not identified with the Tammany Society at all.

The Society lets the building to the Committee, and Kelly is therefore in a position to throw anybody out of Tammany Hall that does not suit him. Consequently when there is a bolt in the Democratic party the bolters form their own Committee and go into Mozart Hall or Irving Hall, or some other place close to Tammany Hall. The time has come when New York can no longer be governed by this dual contrivance of a Society regulating a Committee, and giving it the stamp of regularity.

Mr. Kelly is one of the most rigid Catholics in New York, and the Sunday before election he had circulars against Cooper and the anti-Tammany ticket distributed at the doors of many of the Catholic churches. He did not know that the poor grade of Irish Catholics are constantly growing more progressive and intelligent, content with the perfect toleration accorded them, and indisposed to exercise their religious influence in secular things. Loud expressions of indignation were heard as these circulars were distributed on the thresholds of the Roman temples.

In short, the course of politics at the present moment is very practical indeed; this great debate of five or six years' standing on finance has not been without its educating power. The tendency of events during half the present generation has been to greatly liberalize, refine, and correct the popular mind and manners. It was only thirty years or so ago that mobs in this city drove out foreign actors and attacked the churches, but no such riots could possibly be incited at the present time when the Republican system is working in a very thorough manner, and the people themselves readily correct abuses, certainly in the North.

The North respects Southern men who come into it to make a living and a place. The South vastly requires Northern immigration, but by surrendering itself to politics has discouraged the section which contributed such energetic men to it once as Sargent S. Prentiss, Robert J. Walker, John Slidell, John Phelps, Milton S. Latham, and Albert Sidney Johnson.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

The Democratic party in the North must needs be injured by a Solid South represented in Congress. If there were a few inroads upon that solidity and some natural friction of debate in Congress between Southerners, there would be no suspicion; but here we are, nearly fourteen years after the close of the Civil War, and only one party in the South, and that a different party, with different principles, from the Democratic party of the North. The Democratic party of the North has nothing sectional in its code; it is Democratic because it believes in local self-government. Yet there is no local self-government in such districts of the South as Edgefield and Abbeville. The South is Democratic only because it is anti-Northern. In too many cases there is reason to believe that repressive measures in the South have not been based upon the fear of negro incapacity, but upon the white man's rapacity to take all the offices for the sake of their salaries. It is charged here that many an inoffensive person has been murdered in cold blood that some indolent assassin might get to Washington and draw his $5,000 a year. It would not be a disadvantage to the Northern Democracy if there was some anti-Democratic representation from the South. Nothing in the nature of things calls for an unbroken representation of one party from either section, and where that continues to be the case there is a due want of friction of opinion.

At no time has the South stood so well as at the making of the Electoral Commission, when it demonstrated its desire for peace and progress by adhering to the count of the votes. Soon afterward, under the leadership of some of Mr. Tilden's adventurers, like Marble and Pelton, the baneful question was reopened, and as a result the States of New York and Connecticut have relapsed from Democratic representation. GATH.

PERKINS, PHŒNIX, AND PEDOMETERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKVILLE, Ct., Nov. 12.—I noted, when I picked up the New York *Sun* on the cars this morning, this paragraph:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE charges Mr. Eli Perkins with the plagiarism of a story about a man and a pedometer from the published works of that admirable humorist, the late Lieut. Derby, widely known as John Phœnix.

Now, Mr. Editor, I deny this charge categorically. I will pay $1,000 to any charity THE TRIBUNE may designate if the editor will carefully read my article on *Pedometers*, and John Phœnix's article on the same subject, and then decide that I could have gotten my idea from him.

Now I will tell you why I do this:

1. Because I have never read John Phœnix's articles, and I know I could not have followed him close enough in idea to come anywhere near plagiarism.

2. My article was an account of an actual fact. The incident actually happened.

3. There was no such thing as a Pedometer when John Phœnix lived. It is a recent invention. John Phœnix may have written about an imaginary Pedometer; but, when I came to write about a real one, not having read his article, I could not have used any idea which the instrument itself did not suggest.

There are plenty of writers ready to cry Plagiarism, but none will patiently compare the article. I am now on the cars, and have access to neither John Phœnix's nor my own article.

How I wish THE TRIBUNE would publish both articles, side by side, and let the public judge whether I could possibly have plagiarized my Pedometer article! You have Phœnix's and my article at your command. Here's a case that can be settled right on the spot.

I conclude by saying I wrote my Pedometer article as the ideas came to me, with no collusion with the works of John Phœnix; and, if any careful man will read the two and not agree with me, I will forfeit $1,000, and promise to voluntarily sentence myself to a year in State Prison. Yours truly, ELI PERKINS.

IF.

If I should say that I had loved you truly
Through all these weary days of pain and doubt—
That every hour my love did blossom newly,
And put all other dreams and thoughts to rout;

If I should say I loved you wild and madly,
With passion knowing naught of peace or rest—
Should say so with wide eyes that saw *all* gladly,
And stand here with my being thus confessed;

If I should say that for your tender kisses
I'd sell my soul with happy, smiling lips,
And never sigh for Earth's rejected blisses,
Nor murmur for my burnt and foundered ships;

If I should say the world had naught to give me,
Except your love, for which I'd hold my hand,
And, having that, no Power could bereave me
Of aught worth moan to me, an exile, banned:

Would you forgive me for these hours of sorrow—
Forgive me for my silence and my doubt—
Forget to-day in dreamings of the morrow,
When golden light should put the clouds to rout?

Would you forgive me, love, for all my coldness—
For all the bitterness that stood between
My heart and yours—in this my sudden boldness,
And hold me to you with a rapture keen?

Would you, dear love? Ah! come and hear my pleading,
Except your love, all earth is but a lie
Worth scorning, and dry husks unto my needing.
Ah, come, dear love, and let the world go by!
FANNY DRISCOLL.

THE OUTRAGES ON SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Your strong and able articles upon the frauds, ballot-box stuffing, and crimes of the Southern oligarchy are opportune. *Before election* any presentation of this infamy and these gigantic wrongs is put to the credit of "politics and electioneering dodges." But it is after election now, and the public cannot fail to listen to this crime of crimes.

Have not these things reached the last point of forbearance? Of what use is Government if in the exercise of the rights of citizenship we must thus suffer indignities and be murdered because we choose to act and vote against the Democratic party in the Southern States?

President Hayes' Southern policy is a failure, and so is the President himself if he allows these fearful crimes to go unpunished. This must not be.

I trust that THE TRIBUNE will devote a large space to this subject until these now unbearable and tremendous wrongs are corrected. These things are not committed against the Republican party; they are the most deadly thrusts at the very life of the nation.

We can have no liberty, law, order, or safety until the perpetrators of these frauds upon the ballot-box and murderers of innocent citizens are justly dealt with. E. G. C.

MY KINGSHIP.

You are the Queen of Hearts, my sweet,
By Beauty's right divine,
And, if you love at all, my sweet,
Who reigns supreme in thine?—
Ah me!—
Who reigns supreme in thine?

You whispered in my ear, my sweet,
And swore upon your ring
That in your heart I reigned, my sweet,
And I alone was King—
Ah me!—
That I alone was King.

So I am King of Hearts, my sweet—
You raised me to a throne;
But I will be content, my sweet,
To rule none but your own—
Ah me!—
To rule none but your own.
"SIOUX" BRUBAKER.

A VIOLET.

This little flower, dead and sere,
Once bloomed in purity;
And still to memory 'tis dear—
It whispers, "Think of me."

It lifts the veil of fleeting years,
With pleasure doomed to flee,
And with fond memory reappears
And whispers, "Think of me."

With it fond memories arise
Of joys no more to be;
With it return those fond *blue* eyes,
To whisper, "Think of me."
"HAROLD."

Butler's Campaign-Expenses.

Boston Herald.

Probably $150,000, at least, has been disbursed through his agents,—enough to set a good many young mechanics up in business, or to give the operatives of the Middlesex Mills living wages for several years.

KATHAIRON.

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. The only Trans-Atlantic Line sailing under the American flag.
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Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly, alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1:30 p.m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, Nov. 27, 8:00 a.m.
SAINT LAURANT, Lachesnez, Wed., Dec. 4, 1:30 p.m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway,
or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.
SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM
New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to
P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, Nov. 16, 10 am | ETHIOPIA, Nov. 30, 10 am
ANCHORIA, Nov. 23, 3 pm | BOLIVIA.... Dec. 7, 3 pm
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA...Nov. 20, 1 pm | VICTORIA, Nov. 27, 8 am
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

INMAN LINE.
The Steamship "City of Montreal" will sail from New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Thursday Nov. 21, at 2 p.m. Cabin passage, $100, $80, and $60; steerage, $28. Steamers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

MANIOCA.

MANIOCA
Makes delicious Puddings, Jellies, and Griddle-Cakes. Very economical. One package makes pudding for two dozen persons. Price 25 cents. Get a package from your Grocer. MANIOCA CO.,
45 and 47 Park-place, New York.

PILLS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,
a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
36 John St., New York.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing a Distinctive Paper, Etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury, desiring to procure a "distinctive" paper on which to print United States Notes, National-Bank Notes, and other Securities of the Government, hereby invites manufacturers of bank-note, bond, and other fine papers to submit sealed proposals for furnishing bank-note paper (made from pure linen stock), and bond paper of the best quality, comprising a "distinctive" feature produced by the introduction of silk or other colored fibres. Such proposals must be accompanied by samples, and must state price and weight per 1,000 sheets, size 8¼ by 13¾ inches.

Inventors and manufacturers are also invited to submit proposals for furnishing a device for a distinctive feature to bank-note and bond papers, to be exclusively used by the United States, the offer to be accompanied with samples of such paper with the distinctive feature proposed upon it.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that any "distinctive" paper which may be adopted will be subject to the provisions of Sec. 5,430 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

"Every person . . . . who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years, or by both."

The paper that may be selected is to be manufactured under the supervision of an agent of the Government, and, if deemed necessary, under the protection of a guard, to be stationed at the mill; and the contractor will be required to provide, without charge, in the building in which the paper is made, rooms suitably furnished, to be used as an office by such agent, and for the persons who may be designated to guard and count the paper delivered; and, also, room in which to store it until shipped; and he will be further required to conform to such reasonable regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the improper removal from the mill of any of the paper manufactured under the contract. All paper will be receipted for by the agent at the mill, subject to future examination; and the contractor will be required to deliver it to the Express Company, securely packed, in the presence and under the direction of said agent, in wooden boxes strapped with iron, sealed and marked ready for shipment; and he will also be required to furnish perfect paper with which to replace any returned to him as defective.

The contract will bind the contractor to manufacture the distinctive paper for the United States only.

Proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1878. They should be marked "Proposals for Distinctive Paper," and addressed to the undersigned.

The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	*3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	[illegible]
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	[illegible]
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	[illegible]
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Texas Fast Express	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" " Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly	7:00 p m
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., weekly	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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